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WISCONSIN S. L. P.

HOLDS ROUSING STATE CONVENTION AND NOMINATES COMPLETE TICKET.

Minkley Chosen Standard Bearer—Platform and Resolutions on Party Press, Colorado and Trades Unions Adopted—Ways and Means Provided for Agitation.

Governor:
CHAS. M. MINKLEY
of Milwaukee.
Lieutenant-Governor:
O. T. ROSAAS
of Superior.
State Secretary:
MICHAEL GROSS
of Milwaukee.
State Treasurer:
HENRY D. PUCK
of Superior.
State Superintendent:
FRED SCHULTZ
of Sheboygan.
Railroad Commissioner:
CARL GROSS
of Milwaukee.
Commissioner of Insurance:
WILLIAM BEYER.

Presidential Electors:—Theo. Horn, Milwaukee; Carl Schultz, Williamsburg (Town Milwaukee); Fred Farchmin, Sheboygan; Henry Meyer, Sheboygan; Nick. Semmelhack, Sheboygan; Paul Unruh, Milwaukee; Carl Bartsch, Milwaukee; Rudolph Kler, Milwaukee; Carl Pietsch, Milwaukee; Carl Slabey, Milwaukee; Ernst Wegner, Milwaukee; and William Pietsch, Milwaukee.

Member of Congress, Fourth District:
JOHN VIERTHALER.
Member of Congress, Fifth District:
FRANK R. WILKE.

The State Convention of the Wisconsin Socialist Labor Party was called to order by State Secretary John Vierthaler, in Barden Maennerchor Hall, Milwaukee, July 10, at 9.30 a. m. Comrade Frank R. Wilke was chosen temporary chairman and Comrade John Vierthaler, temporary secretary. After a well rendered selection by the Socialistische Liedertafel, Comrades Semmelhack, Rubringer and Zeiner were elected a committee on credentials.

While this committee retired to prepare its report, the convention was addressed by Comrade Wilke with a few but well chosen remarks. The report of the credentials committeee, when received, showed a total of 29 delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the convention, five of whom were from different cities in the State and the balance from Milwaukee. Upon motion to that effect the delegates were seated and the temporary organization made permanent, retaining its temporary chairman and secretary as permanent officers.

The following committees were then elected: Platform and Resolutions, Comrades Minkley, Oberheu and Doerscher; Ways and Means of Agitation, Comrades Hillman, Kaestner and Carl Schultz; Nominations: Vierthaler, Michael Gross and Wegner.

The convention voted to take a recess of thirty minutes to give the various committees time to prepare their reports. The committee on nominations was the first heard from, after the convention had resumed business, and its report recommended placing in nomination on the State ticket the above candidates.

The recommendations of the committee were unanimously concurred in by the convention, and the State Committee was empowered to fill any vacancies that may occur.

Next to report was the committee on platform and resolutions, who submitted in addition to the platform, resolutions on the Party press, Colorado and Trades Unions, all of which were adopted unanimously.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, declares its affiliation with, and its endorsement of, the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Under our present system of society a government cannot be in the interests of all the people, because society is divided into two antagonistic classes. In fact, our present government, so-called "State," is essentially a capitalist State, and as such it primary function is to protect the property of the owners of the means of production and distribution, who constitute the capitalist class, and this will hold good as long as the present private ownership of the means of production and distribution continues. It makes no difference whether certain industries are owned by private capitalists as at present or by the State. The difference would be in name only; instead of private capitalism we would have State capitalism. The only means that will ever bring about the salvation of the working class is the abolishment of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the substitution therefor of collective ownership of those means for production for use in place of the present production for profit.

In order to establish the system under which it will not be bought and sold like raw material in the market, and at the market price, but under which its product will be its own and not the means of exploiting itself, the working class must fight for its own material interest.

The present competitive system tends to abolish individualism. Competition itself, resulting as it does in the accumulation of the means of production and distribution in a few hands, abolishes competition, and the more this process goes on the more power is concentrated in few hands. Prices of commodities, which were formerly more or less set by the degree of competition, to-day are set by a few men—capitalist combinations, trusts, etc.; but in the selling of labor power, the only commodity the working class has to sell, competition not only remains but is ever increasing with the evolution of capitalism. Strikes and boycotts which were formerly the means employed by the workers to better their condition were effective when capitalist competition was stronger than it is to-day, and competition in the labor market among the workers had not yet reached its present stage; but to-day they are dull weapons, because evolution has brought about greater economic and political power on the capitalist side and less power of resistance on the side of the workers. The only weapon left the workers which they can use without the suffering entailed by the antiquated strike and boycott, is the ballot, but this has not up to the present time been used by them in their own interest.

We call the attention of the workers to the fact that although capitalism has reached a point where economic organization can do very little good for them, so-called labor leaders are trying to prevent the workers from recognizing their own interests; not because these labor leaders honestly mean it and want to do their best for the workers, but because they are getting paid to keep them in ignorance.

We, the Socialist Labor Party, declare that these labor leaders are nothing else but traitors to the working class, and call upon that class to join the Socialist Labor Party as the political arm of the only progressive labor movement, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the economic organization of the working class.

THE PARTY PRESS.

The press of this country is the principal weapon of capitalism, for it influences the thought and action of the working class along capitalist lines. A press free from all capitalist influences is the most powerful weapon in the struggle against capitalistic lies, robbery and corruption. Therefore, this convention recognizes no publication founded and owned by private individuals or concerns, but supports exclusively those publications which are owned by workingmen and controlled by them in their interest, viz: the press of the Socialist Labor Party—the Daily People, Weekly People, Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Arbetaren and the publications of the New York Labor News Company. We therefore call upon the working class of Wisconsin to support only the papers and publications named.

COLORADO.

The fact that the working class of the State of Colorado, in defiance of all constitutional rights, has been assaulted, imprisoned, fined, maltreated and deported by the public powers, especially the governor and the State militia, just as has happened on similar occasions in other States, again proves our contention that the present government is a class government in the interests of the capitalist class, and as such it utilizes every means to domineer and oppress the working class. We declare that so long as the private ownership of the means of production and distribution exists, the State is just as great an enemy of the

(Continued on page 2.)

S. L. P. CAMPAIGN

OPENED IN WORCESTER, MASS., WITH A RATTLING GOOD MEETING.

(Special to the Daily People.)

Worcester, Mass., July 17.—The Worcester Socialist Labor Party fired the first gun of the campaign to-day, when an open air meeting was held on Worcester Common, addressed by Michael T. Berry of Lynn, Mass.

Walter J. Hoar, organizer of Section Worcester ,was the chairman of the meeting, and in calling it to order, said in part: "The conventions of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Social Democrats, alias Socialist party, and the Socialist Labor Party—the party of the working class—have been held; candidates have been nominated; platforms have been promulgated, and from this on the workers of this land will be besieged by the politicians of capitalism, all of them asking for your votes. We, of the Socialist Labor Party, come here to-day not looking for your votes. We are asking for your intelligent co-operation; we are asking you to organize and overthrow the system which robs you in the shop, mine and mill, on the railway and the farm, or wherever wealth is produced. We want you to use your brains for your class interest, and if you do, we know where your vote will go."

The chairman then introduced the speaker, who is well known to Worcester audiences of workingmen. Berry began by stating the position the working class occupies, showing how and why that working class was a slave class, how its labor power was a commodity, and was bound to remain such as long as this system which robs the working class of five-sixths of the wealth which it produces, is continued.

The speaker then went on to show how this system of robbery was kept in existence and the working class fleeced, through the capitalist class keeping the public press in its possession. He showed his audience, by quotations from the platform utterances of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and bogus Socialist parties, how these organizations help capitalism to continue the robbery of the working class.

The speaker then read an extract from the capitalist press, which stated that the Supreme Court of West Virginia, the home of the Democratic candidate for vice-president, had issued an injunction against the United Mine Workers, forbidding them to organize the miners of that State, and followed it up by reading another from the same paper, stating that W. B. Wilson, secretary of the United Mine Workers, was to be the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth Penn. Dist., thus showing how the labor fakirs are used by the capitalist class to keep the working class in poverty and ignorance.

After spending one and one-half hours' time in laying bare the rascality of the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and bogus Socialist political agents of capitalism, and the dirty work of the labor fakirs, from Gompers down, Berry called on the workingmen present to end their misery by overthrowing the entire outfit and the system which they uphold, by organizing in the only organizations of their class, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

The meeting was thrown open to questions and a drummer from New York took some exceptions to what Berry had said. He could not see why we should draw the class line so close and not allow an indiscriminate organization of capitalists and workers in the same party.

Berry replied to him, showing why we do not, in a way that the audience relished if their applause meant anything. This "aristocrat of labor" was taught something which he can think of when he is out of a job.

All in all it was a good meeting and augurs well for the future.

Success.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, July 23 — Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue.

Saturday, July 30—Front and Dauphin streets.

Saturday, August 6—Front and Dauphin streets.

SOUTH HUDSON OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

July 22, corner Pacific and Communipaw avenues, at 8 p. m. Speakers: Wilhausen, Herrschaft and Campbell.

THE NIEDERMEYER BLUFF

Was Finally Called in Court and Fired Out.

The "celebrated" poolbrewers' and their Volkszeitung's case with Franz Niedermeyer as dummy against Daniel De Leon that has been hanging fire for over a month came to an ignominious end June 28 in the Tombs criminal court before Magistrate Pool.

As readers of The People know The People and the "Socialistische Arbeiter-zeitung" pilloried the "Volkszeitung" for selling out the brewery workingmen to the pool brewers, in consideration of advertisements, and that the sell-out was done with the aid of the officers of the brewery workers' union. Thereupon, one Franz Niedermeyer, claiming to be an officer of the brewery union, tried to institute criminal proceedings against Daniel De Leon for libel as Editor of The People. As readers of The People know, Niedermeyer and his counsel were forced to withdraw their summons because he had no sworn complaint; the "Volkszeitung" said nothing on this but began to publish lying articles about "De Leon's hiding in Milford"; subsequent summonses upon De Leon caused the magistrate to declare that if Niedermeyer's attorney came up again he would have them proceeded against for disorderly conduct on account of their recklessness in obtaining subpoenas. Thus stood matters at about the middle of last month. Niedermeyer then turned up again, but now at last with a sworn complaint. It was on that complaint that the case came up before Magistrate Pool Tuesday, June 28. The Magistrate had the sworn complaint read and dismissed it. All the things of importance that Niedermeyer should have sworn to, in order to give his case a standing, he had carefully left unsworn; all the things he should have done his complaint showed that he had not done. The sworn complaint was as full of holes as a sieve. Niedermeyer virtually swore to a procession of holes. He not having dared to swear even remotely to a prima facie case, was thrown out of court.

The pool brewers were represented by the "Volkszeitung" reporter, who justly felt, anl looked it, as if the knockdown to Niedermeyer had struck him and those for whom he played dummy, in the face.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Cleveland S. L. P. has arranged open air meetings for every Saturday night at 8 o'clock sharp, on Public Square in font of Marshall's Drug Store. Chairmen, speakers and comrades on duty are as follows:

July 23.—Chairman, Brower Margenson; Speakers, John Kircher and John D. Goerke. 7 o'clock duty, Joe Reiman and P. Polster.

July 30.—Chairman, W. Wettstein. Speakers, John D. Goerke and Paul Dinger. 7 o'clock duty, Rich. Koeppel and Rob. Zillmer.

August 6.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

August 13th.—Chairman, Margenson, Speakers, Kircher and Goerke. 7 o'clock duty, Reiman and Polster.

August 20th.—Chairman, Wettstein. Speakers, Goerke and Dinger. 7 o'clock duty, Koeppel and Zillmer.

August 27.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

It is to be expected that all other comrades also will attend these meetings as numerously and regularly as possible. The comrades mentioned in above schedule are requested to clip out this list and keep it for reference.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

A mass state convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan will be held on Saturday, July 23rd, 1904, at 7 p. m., at Mannebach's Hall, 273 Gratiot avenue, (entrance on Hastings street), to nominate a State ticket and presidential electors, and to attend to such other matters as may properly come before it.

All members of the S. L. P. in the State of Michigan are requested to take notice to attend in mass and in the meantime to send to the S. E. C. such propositions and resolutions as they may wish to present.

M. Meyer, Secretary.
Michigan S. E. C.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

THIS YEAR'S FIGHT

IS NOW ON—A CALL TO ALL SOCIALISTS TO BUCKLE ON THE ARMOR.

To the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of New York County. Fellow workingmen:

Another national election is rapidly approaching. That day on which the wage workers throughout the length and breadth of this nation can rise once more and with one mighty stroke sweep capitalism from off its throne. That day is nigh on which the working class can, by intelligent action, rend asunder its chains of slavery and breathe for the first time the air of the brave and the free.

We do not entertain the opinion that we can this year gain that goal for which so many thousand have suffered and for which countless thousands in all the lands are battling with undying energy spurred on by their faith in ultimate victory. But, though we may not be successful this year we can make a mighty long stride toward victory. We can, by collective effort, teach large numbers of workingmen the fact that the one remedy for all our social ills lies in the destruction of capitalism, and that that destruction can best be brought about by supporting and voting for the Socialist Labor Party.

This, a year of national, gubernatorial and congressional elections, will be pregnant with numerous examples of the benign influences of capitalism. The old parties will employ their mouth-pieces in singing the praises of capitalism and its leading upholders. The only point of difference between them will be as to which set is best fitted to uphold and protect the combined capitalist interests of the nation.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that capitalism is harmful to the interest of the vast majority. That it debases, demoralizes, and degenerates the wage workers, that it causes misery and starvation to ever stare us in the face; that it means murder, abortion, prostitution; that it spells vice in its most hideous aspects; that it means planless production and distribution; that, briefly, it means rank anarchy sitting on the throne and destroying the peace and happiness of the vast millions. Against this system we want the working class to rise and with its mighty arm deal it a death blow. The attitude of the Socialist Labor Party and the tactical value of the position it holds must be evident; it holds a position pregnant with hope for the future of the working class, because of its uncompromising stand; it holds within its ranks the potential vigor to give force and expression to its ideas and, as such, is worthy of your ablest support.

The plutocratic class, by means of its gigantic concentrations of capital, of national and international dimensions, has succeeded in making this nation the greatest financial power in the world to which the borrowing nations of the Western Hemisphere must come. It has, with the aid of the labor fakirs of this country, succeeded in capturing the markets of the world, while, at the same time, lowering the wages of the workers, intensifying their toil and increasing their cost of living.

During these eight years of Republican "prosperity" the working class showed its poverty stricken condition by engaging in the largest strikes in the history of the nation. The militia, the courts, and the bull pens have played their customary parts of shooting innocent men, women and children; of enjoining strikers from exercising their constitutional rights, and imprisoning hundreds of American workingmen in dirty and fever-ridden pens.

Both Republican and Democratic officials are guilty of the above crimes against wage workers, who dared to assert their manhood against starvation and utter degeneration.

The glorious Republican "prosperity" has resulted in placing the wage workers in a position where they are at the tender mercies of our installment sharks. Each day of the week some shark calls for his money. Aye, Republican "prosperity" has reduced the working class to the condition that if the installment sharks wanted to foreclose their chattel mortgages on any particular day, the vast majority of our "free" workingmen and workingwomen would have to sit on the floor, eat from off soap boxes and walk to work in barrels.

Of the three national parties arrayed against the Socialist Labor Party, the Republican and Democratic parties openly in deeds and words support, and mean to uphold capitalism. The third—the Social Democratic party—does so in action although she would like to appear as an enemy of capitalism. She is the decoy duck, the lightning rod that does her very best to lead all revolutionary instincts of the wage workers into the ground.

The Socialist Labor Party is here to fight capitalism in all its shapes. Whether in the shape of out-and-out capitalist political organizations, or in the shape of "reform" and "labor" movements, or in the shape of bogus Socialist parties, or lastly, in the shape of pure and simple labor faking unions.

But, comrades and sympathizers, to carry on this fight we need your financial, moral and physical support; and we know from past experiences that your earnest and manly aid will not be lacking this year, especially.

Subscription lists will be sent to you. The party confidently expects that each and every member, imbued with the true spirit of the labor movement, and realizing the vast importance of the task before us, not only will make his own money contributions as large as possible, but will urge upon others the necessity of contributing their mite.

Now, comrades and sympathizers, we have thrown the gauntlet at the enemy's feet, let us be up and doing. The battle is on and victory must be ours. Let freaks, frauds and fakirs beware of the awakened class conscious wage slaves. Let capitalists tremble in their gilded halls as they hear the rumble of the ever increasing host. We must fight this year's fight conscious that it's one of the important skirmishes in the world-wide battle between labor and capital. Let us fight, comrades, with might and main, and if the sacrifice be great let that add weight to our blows, for the greater the sacrifice the more appreciated the victory.

Arise, and with feet firmly planted, with teeth set, and with eyes looking ever forward, let each warrior begin his work. Let each man do his share of distributing our campaign literature, of acting as chairman and speaker when able to do so. Each should do his best to collect some of the sinews of war—money.

Members of the party are especially urged from now on to attend more regularly the meetings of their respective assembly districts, and do their share of the work needed to be done.

Let all of us work, each in his particular field and ne'er let up till capitalism lies grovelling in the dust, writhing in its death throes.

For the County Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade street,
New York City.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

July 23—Eighteenth and Blue Island. Speakers: Sale, Koch and Hanzl.

Milwaukee and Paulina. Speakers: C. A. Johnson and H. A. Nielsen.

July 26—Madison and Colorado. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Halsted and Congress. Speakers: Johnson and Nielsen.

July 28—Forty-seventh and State. Speakers: Johnson and Nielsen.

Madison and Kedzie. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

July 30—Milwaukee and Armitage. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Johnson and Nielsen.

Speakers and members of Section Chicago will please take notice and attend these meetings at time and place mentioned.

Readers of the party press and sympathizers are invited to attend and get in touch with the Socialist Labor Party.

For Section Chicago,
Aug. F. Fiedler, Organizer.

REINSTEIN IN SYRACUSE.

To the readers, friends and sympathizers of the Weekly People and the Socialist Labor Party in Syracuse and vicinity: We, the members of Section Onondaga County, extend to you an invitation to be present Saturday night, July 30th, at the Packet Dock. Comrade Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, N. Y., our candidate for lieutenant governor, will speak to you on the issues of the coming national campaign.

You are also requested to attend a special Section meeting, Sunday afternoon, July 31st at 3 p. m., at headquarters, room 14, Myers Block, which will also be addressed by Comrade Reinstein.

Jas. Trainor, Organizer.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

OF THE S. T. AND L. A. TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, S. L. P., REPORT.

Gratified At The Spirit Displayed—Commend Stand Taken In The Case of The American Labor Union—Resolutions Offered By Them Adopted.

The following report of the fraternal delegates of the S. T. and L. A. to the recent national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, was made to the General Executive Board at its last meeting and ordered printed in The People:

To the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance:

Having attended the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party as Fraternal Delegates, having been selected by your Board to represent the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in that capacity, we would not consider our duties well fulfilled if we failed to report back on the encouraging signs for future progress and success, indicated by the S. T. and L. A. spirit displayed at the convention.

This feature was one of the most marked and distinguishing one as compared with previous S. L. P. conventions. So much so, that we feel confident in predicting that the work of agitation and organization for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will with the progress of the campaign now on, take on a greater impetus and that our principles and tactics with regard to organization on the economic field will become better known, more widely understood and more generally adopted than ever before, as a result. The advanced stand taken by the delegates to the convention was highly gratifying and encouraging to your representatives and when a knowledge of it is conveyed to the membership of the Alliance it should prompt them to renewed effort in the work of building up our organization and placing it in the position which it must and will occupy if the interests of the working class are to be conserved and our fellow wageslaves taught the correct tactics to pursue in the Class War, and if our Comrades act in accordance with their obvious duty in the matter of carrying out our part of the program of emancipation from capitalism.

So far from anyone displaying any opposition to the S. L. P. adopting a staunch S. T. and L. A. position at this convention, we are happy to report that the sympathies of the delegates were with the Alliance from start to finish. As will be seen from the reports of the proceeding of the convention already published in the Daily and Weekly People, this was first most clearly shown when the report of the Committee on the Attitude of the S. L. P. toward Trades Unions came up for discussion. The first resolutions presented by this committee extended congratulations to a Western caricature of our organization, known as the American Labor Union. This we soon concluded was a happy circumstance inasmuch as it furnished an excellent opportunity for the delegate from Colorado and others acquainted with the history, tactics and personnel of that alleged "advanced" union, to clarify the minds of the delegates on the situation regarding it. The review of it given by delegate Chase, of Colorado, who had the advantage of having been able to size it up on its own stamping ground, would alone have been sufficient to have removed any false impression anyone may have had regarding its title as a genuine class conscious organization of Labor. The unanimous adoption of the amended resolutions also published in the Daily People, characterizing the A. L. U. as a caricature of the S. T. and L. A., shows how well the atmosphere in this convention was cleared by the revelations of the delegates who described the position of the A. L. U. and the pure and simple tactics of its so-called leaders in flitting from one set of capitalist politicians to another, and whose advocacy of political action consisted of endorsing anything and everything that suited their immediate purpose, except sticking to a genuine working class political program as laid down by the Socialist Labor Party and endorsed by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Following upon this, the convention adopted two resolutions presented by your Fraternal Delegates. One provided that all General Organizers employed by

(Continued on page 6)

More Outrages of the Brewer Fakirs

Prominent Cases of Abused Members—Consequences of the Infamous Pool-Contracts—The Unspeakable Ernst Bohm—Fakirs Laugh At Unanimous Resolutions of Union No. 69—Chas. Pommer the Shady "Man of Honor"—Revolting Facts.

[From the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," translated for the Daily People by Gotthold Ollendorff.]

To the terrible epidemic of corruption reigning in the Brewers' Union and already laid bare in a series of articles, the following appeal, which a good wind has deposited upon our editorial desk, adds a further contribution. As this appeal speaks for itself, we print the same without any further comment.

APPEAL

To the members of the International Brewers' Union regarding the attainment of a general vote.

Dear Comrades: That in the last few years affairs seriously reflecting upon the Brewers' Union, have happened in New York and Brooklyn, probably has become well known to all members by the deliberations of the last special convention. Since that time not much of the machinations of the New York and Brooklyn local unions have reached publicity, but to judge from this that affairs are now carried on in a proper manner, would be far far out of the way.

The fact is that the officers of certain New York and Brooklyn unions proceed against those members who are not exactly "dummies" in a manner which defies description. Most prominent in this are the ruling powers of Brewers' Union No. 1 in New York and of No. 69 in Brooklyn. In order to justify the demand for a general vote, only a few of the most glaring cases shall be cited, as it would take quite a weighty document to report all cases of infringements.

Ten members of No. 69, employed in the Consumers' Brewery at Woodside, L. I., were fined $10 and $15 each, respectively. Why? For the purpose of elucidation, we must recall that period, which forms such a sorrowful chapter in the, for the rest, so brilliant history of our union. We are alluding to the damnable, tricky, knavish and treacherous contract with the Greater New York Pool Brewers' Association. TWO WEEKS BEFORE the infamous Ernst Bohm, in company with other "honorable" men, signed the miserable contract, Brewers' Union No. 69, at a SPECIAL MEETING, UNANIMOUSLY resolved NOT TO SANCTION the conditions of the Brewers' pool. Furthermore, another resolution, declaring that ONLY THE OLD CONTRACT, as in force at the present union breweries, should be renewed, was adopted WITHOUT DISSENT. IN SPITE OF ALL THIS, the despicable contract, inspired in its entirety by the pool-brewers, was concurred in by the officers. And this contract does not alone hold good for the pool-breweries, but also for the OLD UNION BREWERIES, whose proprietors did not allow the opportunity to exact better terms for themselves and worse ones for us to escape.

Still more insolvent than the officers of Brooklyn did the manipulators of New York Local Union No. 1 proceed. Its secretary, Charles Pommer, at a meeting of the union declared the new contracts to be an exact counterpart of the old ones, but a reading of the same, and a vote as to their acceptance, was omitted. Still this did not prevent Pommer to declare at the last convention, that the contracts had been submitted and voted upon, which proves that he is nothing but an impudent liar.

Comrades, THE MINUTES of the special convention contain more than sufficient proof on this point; they clearly demonstrate how even THE NATIONAL OFFICERS were tricked by Bohm, Pommer, et. al., they state plainly how the same creatures went to the convention of the A. F. of L. at New Orleans for the purpose of securing, in co-operation with the notorious political heeler, ex-deputy sheriff Healy, the most bitter enemy of our union, the withdrawal of our Federation charter. You may also read there how Charles Weyell of Local Union No. 1 visited Samuel Gompers at Washington for the same purpose and then declared at the Cincinnati convention that he had been charged with such a mission by his union, which statement was a downright lie, as no such mission had been entrusted to him by his union.

The minutes further make clear how the engineers' and firemens' unions of New York and Brooklyn were sold out by Bohm, et. al., as the contracts, against which our men had the courage to protest, greatly favor the "Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen," our most pronounced enemy. The case is aggravated by the fact that these "brothers," hand in glove with the Brewery bosses, attempted at Cincinnati to ruin the Brewers' Union and have persisted in endeavors to this effect at Columbus and St. Louis.

For the same reason, too—because it did not care to exchange good union contracts for worthless pool contracts—the staunch and valiant Brewers' Union No. 59 was shamelessly abused. In this case the Brewers' and Beer-Drivers' unions of New York and Brooklyn, OR RATHER THEIR OFFICERS, went so far as to waste thousands of dollars in a boycott of CONVILLE'S BREWERY, A STRICTLY UNION CONCERN, SOLELY BECAUSE IT EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF NO. 59. At that time the revolting spectacle could be witnessed, how MEMBERS OF THE BREWERS' UNION, led by Bohm, Pommer, Huber, Weyell, Graven, Hoffman, etc., BESMIRCHED THEIR OWN UNION LABEL, while Howard & Childs' brewery was praised as a union concern, ALTHOUGH IT THREW GOOD UNION MEN ON THE STREET. Even common forgery was resorted to, in order to attain the filthy objects. For example at 1120 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, the headquarters of Beer-Drivers' Union No. 24, a large printed circular was exhibited, stating Howard and Childs' beer to be a strictly union article. As this brewery had no right to the union label, one was pasted in the center of the circular, in order to create the impression THAT IT WERE AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT FROM CINCINNATI. This circular later on came into the possession of Brewers' Union No. 59, which probably will prevent the knavish manipulators from disputing the veracity of the above assertion.

It would lead too far to recite the further infamies, the shameless attempts to engender racial hatred and how even the New Yorker Volkszeitung was misused as an agency for the most misleading articles; it only shall be emphasized how, to crown the infamy, machinations were set afoot for the purpose OF TAKING ALL THE GREATER NEW YORK LOCAL UNIONS OUT OF THE NATIONAL UNION AND ESTABLISHING A RIVAL NATIONAL UNION. That such did not occur, does not redound to the credit of the officers, who were at that time, and still are to-day, at the head of our local unions.

In particular the employees of the Woodside Brewery may claim, without bragging, that during all these events, day and night, they were incessantly active in the interest of the national union. The delegates to the last convention are well aware of this fact, and in this lies the reason that the fury of the aforementioned shady individuals is mainly directed against us. After the convention had somewhat allayed the excitement, the manipulators considered the time ripe for revenge. Local Union No. 1 made the start by fining all the members of the College Point Brewery in amounts varying from $5 to $25. The employees of the Woodside Brewery, members of Local Union No. 69, could not so easily be "fixed," but a favorable opportunity apparently arose, when we arranged a family excursion to Nyack, N. Y., for the 14TH OF JUNE of this year, of which the officers' clique undoubtedly had been informed. ON THE 10TH OF JUNE we received a letter from Secretary Zundorf of No. 69, requiring us to appear before a special committee in Brooklyn on Saturday eve, THE 13TH OF JUNE. Woodside is far away from Brooklyn and the means of transportation are far from the best. If one has to stay in Brooklyn until late in the evening, one frequently does not arrive in Woodside before 4 or 5 o'clock a. m. BUT ON SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 14TH, AT 4.30 A. M., WE HAD TO LEAVE WOODSIDE FOR NYACK. THE RAILROAD TICKETS, AMOUNTING TO $75, HAD ALREADY BEEN PAID FOR, A DEPOSIT OF $25 TO HOTEL-KEEPER O. ETNER OF NYACK HAD ALSO BEEN MADE, WHEN WE RECEIVED THE LETTER OF SECRETARY ZUNDORF.

What was to be done under these circumstances? We did what probably all sensible comrades would do in a similar case. At once, on the SAME EVENING OF JUNE 10TH, right after work, we held a shopmeeting, and the shop delegate was instructed to notify Secretary Zundorf THE SAME EVENING, that it would be impossible for us to appear on June 13th. Furthermore, we asked for particulars, as we were in total ignorance as to the existence of any charges or grievances whatsoever. Secretary Zundorf acknowledged that the letter of the shop delegate was in his possession already ON FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12TH, ALLOWING HIM MORE THAN ENOUGH TIME IN WHICH TO DISCHARGE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Thus, instead of JUNE 13th, we appeared ON JUNE 20TH before the special committee, BUT FOR WHAT REASON IS STILL UNKNOWN TO-DAY TO ALL THOSE SUMMONED. NOTHING HAPPENED. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AN INQUIRY AS TO THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF SOME GRIEVANCE OR OTHER AMONGST OURSELVES. As there was not the slightest occasion for such a surmise, it became clear to us, that the summons was nothing but ordinary chicanery. THUS, IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY GRIEVANCES OR CHARGES, ALTHOUGH WE NOTIFIED SECRETARY ZUNDORF IN DUE TIME, TEN MEN WERE FINED $10 AND $15 RESPECTIVELY EACH.

Their names are F. Picoretto, A. Weinkauf, O. Foerste, T. Eiring, A. Haim, W. Staeble, A. Krasnika, J. Maronek, T. Marong and J. Verderber.

If the above is a most outrageous proceeding, the persecution of the Woodside Brewery itself is still more so, and probably has its cause in the refusal of the brewery to discharge some members, not in favor with the New York and Brooklyn manipulators.

When our shop delegate, on JUNE 20TH, demanded labels, he was told that the label had been WITHDRAWN from the Woodside Brewery. Upon the question why and wherefor, Zundorf replied THAT THE ORDER HAD COME FROM CINCINNATI, showing at the same time a typewritten letter in confirmation of his statement. UNTIL NOW WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO FIND OUT IF THIS LETTER WAS GENUINE OR SIMPLY A FORGERY. BUT SO MUCH IS CERTAIN, THAT THE LABEL WAS REFUSED TO THE WOODSIDE BREWERY, WHICH IS AND EVER WAS ONE OF THE VERY BEST UNION BREWERIES, AND ALTHOUGH NO GRIEVANCES WHATSOEVER, EITHER ON THE SIDE OF THE BREWERS OR THE DRIVERS, EXISTED.

Nothing but the strongest condemnation can be expressed for such tyrannical unwarranted proceedings.

Many comrades may ask why our members do not put an end to these machinations in their respective unions? As mentioned afore, the pool contracts were concluded, although Brewers' Union No. 69 voted unanimously against the same. In New York the members were left entirely in the dark, as to their contents, but after the contracts had been signed, the manipulators were in the possession of the power which they use in the most unscrupulous manner.

In Local Union No. 69, as well as in No. 1, the officers openly threatened to "fix" any one who dared to kick. Without pity the LASH OF HUNGER has been used and therefore every one who does not care to starve with his family, keeps quiet. Charles Pommer, unblushingly threatened any and every opponent at a meeting of the union and "blowed" that the entire Brewers' Pool would "stand by him." By a few examples, we will show that these were not idle threats of this intimate friend of Ernst Bohm, WHOSE COMPANY HE SEEKS EVEN TO-DAY IN PREFERENCE.

There is Ambrose Zierk, an old comrade-in-arms, always standing in the front ranks of the union. At a meeting he reproached Pommer, et. al., with the bare facts as expressed here. He had the right of speech at the time and the presiding officer did not curtail the same, but fined him immediately in the sum of $5.00. According to the constitution of Brewers' Union No. 1, fifty cents represents the limit of the fine, which could be levied upon him in such a case. Soon the fine quadrupled itself, as he did not pay in the prescribed time. Being satisfied that this proceeding was UNCONSTITUTIONAL in every respect, he appealed to the International Executive Committee, which, strange to say, sanctioned the same. While this appeal was under consideration he was, also unconstitutionally, suspended AND PUT OUT OF WORK, ALTHOUGH HE OFFERED A PARTIAL PAYMENT OF THE FINE, BEING UNABLE TO PAY THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF $20.00 AT THE TIME. Only lately the International Executive Committee announced in the "Brauerzeitung" that no member shall be suspended or put out of work while his appeal is pending. Still Zierk WAS MADE TO SUFFER BOTH. Pommer, et. al., do not care a jack straw for the directions of the International Executive Committee, which itself seems to be powerless! How shall it end, when a membe. dares not tell the truth any more?

As it was proven at the last convention, Valentin Wagner, producing ample proofs, accused the officers of the Local Union No. 1 of machinations against the welfare of the national body and of reckless expenditure of the funds. Although Wagner brought proof for all his accusations, the examination committee refused to entertain the complaint AND WAGNER WAS FINED $38.00 FOR COSTS. Simply because he attempted, in the interest of the national union, to rid local Union No. 1 of the people RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MISERABLE MACHINATIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK!

Furthermore, a number of comrades were fined, some as high as $50.00, because they reported to the International Executive Committee irregularities at the last election of International officers, of which they had been eye-witnesses. And whoever is not able to pay these fines, IS SIMPLY PUT OUT OF WORK, MADE MISERABLE BY CREATURES WHICH AT THE LAST CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI WERE NOT CONSIDERED FIT TO REPRESENT THEIR LOCAL UNION.

Comrades, are you going to submit to such indignities? Will you permit, that members who watched the tricks at the election of the International officers for three-quarters of an hour, and reported the same, as required by our constitution, shall be blackmailed as high as $50.00? Will you permit a fine of $105.00 of the ten Woodside members to stand, simply because these members could not appear before a special committee appointed without their knowledge. And this in spite of our timely notification to Secretary Zundorf of our inability to appear and willingness to pay the costs of the special committee in the bargain!

Comrades, we are convinced that you will not sanction injustice and therefore we appeal to you for assistance! To you, in the name of right and truth, we appeal for justice; from you, comrades, we demand that you will not permit the abuse of members, who have faithfully fought for the union in times of danger.

We appeal to you for help towards the attainment of a general vote on the following points:

First:—Shall the most unjust fine of the ten members of the Woodside brewery be remitted or not?

Second:—Shall an investigation regarding the unjustified withdrawal of the union label from the Woodside brewery take place or not?

Third:—Shall justice be done to the members of Local Union No. 1, by a remittance, or the respective reimbursements of their individual fines or not?

After we had been fined by No. 69, it refused a further acceptance of our dues, so as to be enabled to suspend us after three months, which period arrived on November 1. When we attempted on Sunday, November 1, to submit above appeal to the special meeting, we were not even admitted.

On Monday, November 2, we visited Secretary Zundorf, for the purpose of having our appeal certified to. We met Zundorf in headquarters at the bar and the shop delegate stated the purpose of our errand.

Zundorf replied: "You are suspended." The shop delegate answered: "Well, we have the right of appeal." Upon this Zundorf replied: "You are expelled, not suspended." Our appeal he did not find it worth while to look at, much less to read.

Hoping that our cry for justice will be heard by all honest-minded members, the below signing, abused members, send fraternal greeting:

Andrew Haim, Albert Weinkauf, Theodore Eiring, Frank Marong, Frank Picoretto, Otto Foerste, William Staeble, John Verderber, J. Maronek and Albert Krasnika.

WISCONSIN S. L. P.

Continued from page 1.

working class as is the private capitalist, and we therefore condemn as an act of treachery to the workers all attempts to place any industry under State control. We further condemn the hypocritical acton of the Social Democratic party, which sends meaningless resolutions of sympathy to the strikers and is at the same time engaged in attempts to bring industries under the control of the State.

We declare further that we are powerless to help the Colorado strikers, if they do not help themselves through political action along Socialist lines. We point out to them the road to freedom, but refrain from begging capitalist presidents to help them. We ask the strikers of Colorado to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the economic organization of the working class, and the Socialist Labor Party as the political organzation. This is the best and most effective protest against the capitalist State and the present system in general.

PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

We assert that competition, the basis of our present system, has brought things to a point where ever more and ever better machines are introduced to save human labor power. Whereas, competition among the owners of the means of production is steadily decreasing, because the weaker naturally succumb in the competitive struggle, and the means of production therefore become concentrated in the hands of a few, giving to those few excessive economic power over the working class; and

Whereas, In the same measure that this evolution progresses, i. e., competition among the owners of the means of production grows less and their economic power increases, the number of unemployed becomes greater, competition among the workers grows ever severer and economic power on their part dwindles; and

Whereas, The means employed by the workers to obtain better wages and conditions must keep pace with this evolution; and

Whereas, The leaders of such labor organizations as the American Federation of Labor, etc., not only do not make any progress, but on every occasion diffuse false economic teachings among the workers, even going so far as to speak of "harmony between capital and labor" in the face of increasing labor disturbances; and

Whereas, The workers in such organizations are only wasting their efforts and are used by their leaders at every recurring election as voting cattle for capitalist partes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention ask the workers of Wisconsin to join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the only bona fide labor union in America, and one which in its princeples and tactics keeps pace with evolution.

We do not antagonize unions, but only the fakirdom and false principles of the old unions. We organize and give our support to unions, but they must be modern ones. Therefore, workingmen of Wisconsin, we ask you to fight with us for your class interests, which are ours as well.

Milwaukee was elected the seat of the State Committee for the ensuing term.

The committee on ways and means of agitation made the following recommendations:

That a fund be created and set aside by the State Committee providing for the purchase of good and appropriate literature and distribution of same among the wage workers of the State.

That the State Committee send an organizer through the State at least twice during this fall.

That the proposition submitted at the national convention to the effect that members contribute ten cents a week for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the Weekly People be endorsed by this convention and immediate steps taken to start such a fund.

The State secretary read his financial report dating from January 1, 1903, or the time he was elected to office to succeed Comrade F. R. Wilke. Upon motion Comrades Semmelhack, Doerscher and M. Gross were elected an auditing committee to go over the State secretary's report. This committee reported shortly that they found the books of the State secretary in order and recommended that his report be received and filed, which was done.

The convention now received with much interest the report of our delegate to the national convention, Comrade Frank R. Wilke, which occupied something over an hour.

There being no further business the convention adjourned, with three rousing cheers for the only revolutionary, class conscious party of the wage workers, the Socialist Labor Party.

OHIO, ATTENTION!

Ohio Sections and members-at-large, notice:—The proposed tour of Comrade Wm. W. Cox, Illinois, has been abandoned. After his nomination by the national convention Comrade Cox stated that he was unable to accept the terms of the Ohio S. E. C., preferring to save his energies for the national campaign.

James Rugg, Secretary.

Readers of the People, Attention

How many readers of The People can be depended upon to put in some lively work between now and Election Day to secure additional readers to the Weekly People?

Were it possible to arouse all, many thousands of new readers could be secured and great work could be done for the cause of working class emancipation.

For ten yearly subscriptions (or twenty half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, translated by Daniel De Leon.

For eight yearly subs (or sixteen half yearlies), we shall give as a prize:

"The Pilgrim's Shell; or, Fergan the Quarryman," by Eugene Sue, translated by Daniel De Leon.

These splendid cloth-bound books, will be sent postpaid to any one who sends us AT ONE TIME the number of subscribers indicated.

The Weekly People, per year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents.

Don't scatter the subscriptions over several weeks and expect us to keep track of them, for we can't do it, but send them in one bunch and get the prize.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Holds S. L. P. Convention and Nominates List of Candidates for Office.

On Sunday ,May 29, Section Los Angeles County, Cal., S. L. P., held a well-attended county convention, to nominate candidates for the coming election.

The reasons we have delayed reporting this convention through the columns of The People is that the campaign committee was instructed to find out about some points in the election laws, not perfectly clear, and also make nominations for some districts in case the comrades nominated at the convention would not accept.

Following is a list of our candidates.

For Members of the State Assembly:

Sixty-seventh Assembly District, R. Straubinger.

Sixty-eighth Assembly Distrist, Frank O'Neil.

Sixty-ninth Assembly District, H. Norman.

Seventieth Assembly District, A. Muhlberg.

Seventy-first Assembly District, A. Weinberg.

Seventy-second Assembly District, George Edwards.

Seventy-fourth Assembly District, S. J. Cooper.

Seventy-fifth Assembly District, L. C. Haller.

For Members of Board of Supervisors:

Second supervisorial district, Charles Fink.

A committee of seven members was elected to act as a county campaign committee, with authority to fill vacancies.

The campaign committee was instructed to draft a campaign circular to be distributed in the county.

A resolution was adopted, endorsing the policy of our party press, and every member of the section was urged to support the Weekly People and work to increase the circulation.

A resolution was also adopted endorsing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the economic wing of our movement, and urging upon all wage workers of the section to join the mixed Local Alliance No. 325 of this city.

A vote was taken on the nominations made for presidential electors, submitted by the State Executive Committee for a referendum vote.

On motion the press committee was instructed to write up a report of the convention for publication in the Weekly People.

Press Committee of Section Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California.

June 28, 1904.

Pleasures of the Poor

The civilized world stands aghast, shocked to its innermost, at the fearful calamity which has befallen the City of New York. One thousand of its inhabitants, mostly women and children, have at one mishap met those most dreaded of all deaths, the fiery and the watery. For weeks previous did these unfortunates, particularly the children, look towards that fatal day with pleasurable anticipation and joy. And when at last that glorious day did arrive, what happy little hearts were there beating and bounding excitedly! From early morn the streets leading to the anchoring pier were crowded with women and children, all dressed in their prettiest and coolest, all laughing, joking, shouting. For the great majority of the little ones this sail on a big "ship" was a novel experience, an incident never to be forgotten, a topic of discussion for weeks before and after. Just imagine! A sail on real ship, on real water, amongst a lot of friends, with music; singing and any amount of pie and candy to eat! These poor innocents, whose acquaintance with the element water, begins at the sink in the kitchen and ends with the liquid dirt in the gutter, whose contact with nature is represented by the pavements and dirt of the tenement district, were at last, even though only for a single day, to be removed from these hellish surroundings and initiated into the manifold and wonderful beauties of nature all of which are a closed book to these little victims of capital.

What happened after, we all know too well. Hardly has half an hour elapsed when this mass of helpless humanity, packed close on a murderous death trap, with no life saving appliances to speak of, with no helping hand to speak of, were drowning and burning not by ones, nor yet by tens, but by hundreds. Should a thunderbolt from a merciless sky have descended upon that steamer and rendered it asunder, causing the death of a thousand, we should mourn without restraint. Should the element below cause a sudden upheaval and drag that steamer underneath, we would mourn without restraint. Such occurrences could justly be termed unavoidable accidents. But the death of a thousand, so near to home, on a peaceful day, when nature was in perfect sympathy with the excursionists, can not and should not be mourned without restraint. Right here let us not be deceived by the frothing and mouthings of the capitalist press which is condemning everybody in sight, pointing out the rotten state of the life preservers, fire hose, etc., etc., demanding investigations, punishment for the guilty and so on. It is but the cry of "stop thief" in order to appease the just indignation of the populace, and thereby really save the guilty.

It was only yesterday, you might say, when the Iroquois fire occurred, at which 700 persons lost their lives. The whole country was in an uproar. Criminal disobedience of most important laws was found responsible for the fearful loss of life. Behind this criminal disobedience was found as ever, material interests, in the shape of profits. Theatres were closed. Managers were hauled before courts and a great show was made by the authorities to prove that the safety of the public is nearest to their hearts. Just as if danger lurked only in theatres!!

Why, who is there, especially among the poor, who is sure of his life to-day or to-morrow? Living in veritable fire taps, called tenements, the newest of which are seven stories high, occupied by thirty or forty families, the cry of fire brings one very close to a violent death, while the absence of that cry forever keeps one on edge for fear of hearing it any second. In the street, accidents of every imaginable kind are of daily occurrence, due to crowded conditions as well as to reckless driving of cars and vehicles either for sport or to "make up time." Buildings and factories tumble on top of helpless workingmen, mines blow up, boilers explode, wheels fly apart, powder factories blow themselves into pieces, and all to the danger of life and limb of the workers. That, assuredly, is bad enough. All that ought to satisfy the most blood-thirsty profit hunters.

Exposing the worker to imminent and violent death during working hours one would expect the capitalists let go their deadly hold when that worker is at home, or out for that pittance of miserable pleasure which is within his narrow reach. But not so. The same class that sucks his blood and exposes him to danger during working hours, also owns the houses in which the workers live. Moreover, they own the excursion steamboats, theatres, Coney Islands and all other abominations which however, could be made safe and pleasant if they were not operated for profit.

Poor, wretched slaves of workingmen! There is no phase of life where you are not made to carry the burden. You are exploited and persecuted until your very graves. And even there your carcass sometimes serves as the bone of contention, as we have seen the undertakers of New York in a hideous, barbaric struggle for "business" after the Slocum disaster.

The pursuit of pleasure, at shorter or longer intervals, is not only an answer to the promptings of nature, but also a physical necessity conducive to better health. It is almost needless to mention here that by pleasure we mean the healthy enjoyment of mind and body and not the degenerate actions of perverted minds, in whose up side down mental condition of their brains various forms of debauchery and bestiality are termed or misnamed pleasure.

The pleasures of the human species at a given stage of civilization might or should at least, in the aggregate, be about the same because the instincts that prompted them and the abilities to create them would be, on the average, about the same. But at this stage another factor steps in, namely, the unequal opportunities for enjoying or creating pleasure. Thus it happens that in capitalist society the different economic classes composing it, must, of necessity pursue different pleasures. It is not a question in what manner one would like to enjoy, but it what manner one can afford to enjoy. The capitalists having all the money and all the leisure time possess an enormous capacity for enjoying themselves, and they do. The workingmen, having little time and less money, possess a small capacity for pleasure. When the rich enjoy the poor are made to supply the menials and flunkeys. When the poor enjoy they are compelled to pay a tax in the form of profits, to the rich.

Having seen that the pleasures of the different economic classes are made to conform to their different capacities, we can now briefly enumerate the chief pleasures of each class.

The rich make trips around the world, visit most places of interest; stay in the places where the best climates of the season prevail; own automobiles, horses, carriages and yachts; gamble away workingmen's money and seduce workingmen's daughters; live in Mormonism without embracing the religion; smoke good cigars and drink the best champagne, etc., etc.

The middle classes frequent the better theatres, smoke, drink and gamble, on a little lower scale than the rich, and, more than any other class help to make prostitution a brisk trade. Their precarious and often very difficult existence drives them into pastimes which must serve as counter irritants to their unstrung nervous system.

The poor can afford very little. Exhausted physically, their pleasure consists in resting their tired frames. Others, seeking oblivion are lured into the saloons, there to take the cup that cheers first and confuses afterwards. Among other attractions are cheap theatres and cheaper "shows": Coney Island with its multitude of fakes and the city parks, where they must keep off the grass and find no room to sit down. Little as all this represents in the way of pleasure, no more can be thought of.

To show the contrast between the life of the workingman and that of the rich man, outside of the busy struggle for existence, we will compare the pleasures of the one to the pleasures of the other.

Where the rich man sails his yacht, surrounded by every comfort imaginable, the worker joins the excursion, where, on a single steamer are to be found a couple thousand other workers, or their families, packed almost to suffocation and in imminent danger of death upon the slightest mishap creating a panic. The rich man's trip around the world finds its contrast on the poor man's trip to Coney Island. Moreover, the conditions under which that trip is made, with the criminal, nasty, uncomfortable crowding of the cars either way, often leaves the workingman more exhausted after the completion of that "pleasure" trip, than before. Then there is the rich man's champagne and the poor man's chemical compound, called beer. These few examples will suffice.

To the victors belong the spoils. The capitalists own the tools of production and distribution and following up this tremendous advantage, play havoc with those from whom they stole these possessions. They are the victors because while they, as a class, exercise their wits, the working class, though greatly outnumbering them, do not exercise theirs, but allow a pack of traitors to do the thinking for them. There being more workmen than the capitalists can make use of in their schemes, the lives of these are rated much cheaper than than of any beast of burden, the death of which represents a certain financial loss.

On the ill fated steamer General Slocum, 1500 persons were packed with absolute disregard to their safety. Under Socialism, where human life would be regarded of more value than all other possessions put together, no excursion like this would be allowed before the absolute safety of such boat could be ascertained. Besides, even with all the life saving appliances in perfect order, at least a dozen cool and experienced men, such as policemen and firemen, should accompany such a priceless cargo. Were such the case on the General Slocum, hundreds more could have been saved. But to-day that would mean the expenditure of say 50 dollars, whereas human life is absolutely worthless.

Can you imagine a horse trader, for instance, sending out 1500 animals on a death trap like the General Slocum? Why, he would satisfy himself first as to the boat's absolute safety and then he would send a small army of men along to care of them in case of possible emergency. This is capitalism when property is in danger. But when only the lives of women and children might be in danger, as on the Slocum, capitalism sends them forth without taking any precautions whatever. The results we all know; it is not the first catastrophe, and it is not the last. As long as capitalism will exist so long will these "accidents" occur.

It is within the power of the working-class to change all this. The salvation lies with themselves. Could they only realize the power they possess all obstacles would crumble away. The greatest numerically, the strongest physically, the healthiest mentally and the cleanest inwardly they are swayed and influenced in their actions by a class numerically small, physically weak, mentally perverted and inwardly filthy. How this seemingly impossible feat is performed is a riddle which gradually solves itselves in the contemplation of religious influence, subservient training, childish confidence and nourished apathy.

The more active minded among the workers have forever torn themselves away from these blighting influences. Not content with this they are bringing all their strength to bear towards the awakening of their less active brother workers. Organized in the Socialist Labor Party the flower of the advance guard of revolutionary workingmen is to-day giving battle to capitalism and making decisive progress in spite of the enormous obstacles of every imaginable description.

The capitalists realize that well and know in their inner minds that the battle between capitalism and Socialism is on. Deploying for battle they use as scouts and outposts traitor members from among workers, so-called labor leaders, who being in the confidence of the uninformed proletariat, are well able to play the role of Judas and traitor. All this, while delaying victory, must ultimately fail. Agitation and education will hasten the day.

New York. S. K.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1901

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Good Campaign Outlook and the Duty of the Members of The S. L. P.

To the Massachusetts S. L. P.!

Comrades:—We have placed our Presidential ticket in the field, and entered upon the work of the campaign, a campaign of most momentous importance to our Party and the working class. The entire capitalist kennel is now yelping from the raw-boned, spiked club Republican, Roosevelt, the tool of his particular element, down through, and including, the equally raw-boned Parker, who is endorsed by Bryan and Hearst and who is also the tool of the exploiters of labor with the Ice Water, Standard Oil, Prohibition contingent, and the malodorous Kangaroo—ever the tool of labor's enemy, whether that enemy be the Republican or Democratic political agencies of the capitalist class, or the "Labor Lieutenants" of the Gompers unions and the pure and simple outfit, who lead our class from the slaughter house to the grave yard—down at the tail end.

With this obscene crew rending themselves for the spoils—the crumbs which fall from the table of capitalism—the Socialist Labor Party stands forth, alone and unmistakably the party of the working class. It can not be mistaken, its candidates are bona fide workingmen, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow and thereby furnish the contrast to Kangarooism with the professional advocate of Labor's rights at so much per lecture, heading its ticket, with the second place taken up by the "bomb hurling" Hanford of "secret committee" fame.

With its Tobins, its Kitchelts, its Stoddards and its Mamie Hayes, the working class of the land can not help but see the light and understand the difference between the Kangaroo outfit and the bona fide party of Socialism, the Socialist Labor Party, with its working class candidates, Corregan and Cox.

With the lines drawn taut, with the Democracy rent by internal dissentions, we can, if we will, open the way to freedom! Will you rise to the necessity of the hour? If so, begin at once to do the work which must be done. Push the press of the Party. See that our class becomes acquainted with our pamphlets, books and literature. Hold what meetings you may be able to hold, AND AT ONCE SEND IN TO THE UNDERSIGNED THE NAMES OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WHO CAN AND WILL SPEAK AT OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

This last is important. If we want to carry the war into Africa we must have more speakers. So send their names at once. Notify us of the needs of your locality and what work you propose doing. See that each member of the Party does something each day that will advance the interest and influence of the Socialist Labor Party.

If you do so, the story which will be told on the evening of next election day will help to inspire our members to greater work for the future.

Never before was the outlook so auspicious for the work of the Socialist Labor Party. Seize the opportunity and do what you can to free yourself and your class from the slavery of capitalism. Fraternally,

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary Mass. S. L. P.
99½ Chestnut St., Lynn, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A meeting of the State Committee was held on July 14, 1904. Comrade Erwin in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Section sends money order for stamps; Section Philadelphia purchases stamps; N. Y. Labor News Co. sends letterheads; secretary reports sending out nomination papers.

Delegate to National Convention reports changes proposed as to number of men to form a section to be seven; new method of constituting N. E. C.; general organizers to be members of S. T. & L. A.; no member to hold office of any kind in pure and simple unions. He also presents financial report on Daily People and states that convention decided for continuance of the paper. The financial report was ordered filed. Receipts $0.20; expenses, $6.20.

Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

NEY YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

Regular meeting at Daily People building, July 9. Kihn and Ferguson absent. Kihn excused. Harvey A. Santee was elected chairman. Minutes of previous meeting were accepted as read.

Correspondence from A. Gierginsky, secretary of Connecticut State Committee on Jager's tour. Referred to Jager for action after his work in Westchester County. From Jager on good work in Portchester, White Plains, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Vallahalla, Peekskill and other Westchester County points. Filed. From Geariety, Auburn, on his tour. From Syracuse, Utica and Rochester regarding Geariety. It was decided that this committee withdraw Geariety. From Auburn on agitation there. Filed. From Westchester County and Schenectady, per capita tax. Turned over to financial secretary. From W. Sullivan, Watervliet, J. E. Wallace and H. Gunn, on attending national convention, and requesting that alternates be notified. Secretary reported acting accordingly. Action endorsed.

Bill of expenses of F. E. Passonno, national delegate received and ordered paid.

Appeal of Boland from decision of Section Rensselaer on charges of F. E. Passonno, read and referred to Committee on Appeal, consisting of Kihn and Moren.

Committee on Appeal reported progress on Boland appeal against the decision of Section Rensselaer on charges against Devane.

Report for June: Recipts, due stamps $88.56; N. A. F. percentage $50.94; delegates' expenses, $62.00; bal. Section Auburn, $13.40; Mileage, $22.14, total $237.04. Expenditures: due stamps, $70.00; agitation, (Geariety), $24.90; agitation (Jager), $10.00; postage, recording secretary, $1; debt Section Auburn to N. E. C., .25; postage and sundries, $1.29; total $107.59. Balance $129.50. Grand total, $237.04. Report received.

It was decided to request our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Comrade Boris Reinstein, to visit the Sections along the route on his return to Buffalo, and to hold two meetings, one public and one for the section, in each of the cities visited. Auburn and Gloversville to be also visited. (Comrade Reinstein has consented to do as requested. Sections will note the tour.

The secretary was instructed to write a Boston Comrade about touring the State until election day, begining in the vicinity of Troy on the 25th inst.

A discussion on the necessity of getting out leaflets followed. Various ideas were considered, but it was deemed best to await the action of the N. E. C. in the matter of leaflets.

Comrade Crawford reports progress for his correspondence bureau and requests more of the Weekly People readers to favor him with a reply. Much good will be done by this bureau this election, and all in sympathy with our movement should aid it in every way possible.

J. Ebert, Sec'y. N. Y. S. E. C.

NEW YORK'S S. L. P. ELECTORS.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, in the State of New York:

Dear Comrades:—You are herewith requested to forward to the undersigned the names and addresses of members within your jurisdiction, qualified to act as Presidential Electors. The state convention empowered the N. Y. S. E. C. to nominate the 39 Presidential Electors, and it takes this means of securing the requisite number. Be sure to forward the names and addresses of none but good standing party members and citizens, willing to accept the nomination, if selected. Act at once.

Yours fraternally,

Justus Ebert,
Sec'y N. Y. S. E. C., 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City.

ATTENTION, RENSSELAER COUNTY.

Comrade Reinstein will be in Troy July 23d and 24th, and all members must be on hand to help on his meetings. Saturday evening, July 23, an agitation meeting will be held on street; Sunday, July 24, at 3 p. m., a meeting of Section at headquarters, 351 River street. Don't forget time and date.

A. Wildermuth,
Organizer.

G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of the G. E. B., Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, held Thursday evening, July 14, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Olsen elected chairman. Absent without excuse, O. Barthel. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Financial report of general secretary and treasurer, read, received and filed.

General secretary reported on agitation meetings being held by D. A. 4 and D. A. 49. Communications: From L. A. 373, Lawrence, Mass., requesting the right to transfer from D. A. 19 to D. A. 17, because D. A. 17 was composed of the textile industry and L. A. 373 is a local of weavers. Action: Resolved, That the secretary correspond with D. A. 19, and ascertain if they have any objections to the transfer.

From L. A. 385, Woonsocket, R. I., with quarterly report. From E. Romary, Paterson, N. J., and L. A. 140, N. Y., with donations for organizer's fund. From D. A. 17 and L. A. 206, Providence, R. I., with order for stamps and reports. From L. A. 268, Plymouth, Mass., asking for information.

Delegates to national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, Samuel French and E. Aiazzone, made their report which showed that the S. L. P. had taken a decided stand against this pure and simple style of labor organizations. The convention had endorsed the S. T. & L. A. as being the only economic organization organized along class lines. Report received and ordered published in the Daily and Weekly People.

Charles C. Hall, Roseburg, Oregon, made application to become a member-at-large. Action: Application received and Charles C. Hall elected to membership-at-large.

Application received from D. A. 4, for a charter for Mixed Trades Alliance in Jersey City. Action: Charter granted.

After various other routine questions were acted upon, the meeting adjourned.

John J. Kinneally,
General Secretary.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

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Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

O Youth! flame-earnest, still aspire,
With energies immortal!
To many a heaven of desire,
Our yearning opes a portal!
And tho' age wearies by the way,
And hearts break in the furrow,
We'll sow the golden grain to-day,—
The harvest comes to-morrow.
—Massey.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

For Vice-President:
WILLIAM WESLEY COX
Miner
COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

For Governor New York State:
DANIEL DE LEON
Editor
NEW YORK CITY.

ARE CAPITAL AND LABOR NECESSARY TO EACH OTHER?

"Capital and labor are necessary to each other" asserts the Democratic platform. If by capital, the land and implements of production are meant, there can be no doubt that capital is necessary to labor. Without these labor cannot perform the wonders of modern wealth production, and would be well-nigh helpless. But, if by capital, the capitalist class is meant, then it must be emphatically asserted that no such necessity exists.

Production is no longer isolated, small and dependent on the capitalists. Production to-day is concentrated, gigantic and dependent on the co-operative labor of millions of wage workers, directed by salaried department chiefs, technical experts and scientists. The transformation of crude nature into raw material, the invention and production of machinery, the accumulation of the necessary wealth—in brief, the creation of capital—is now a social function, performed by the majority of society—the non-capitalists. The capitalist class is useless and parasitic. It can be dispensed with, and will be, in the further course of evolution, to the great advancement of the race.

Labor, socially organized and operated, alone is the source of wealth! Labor alone is indispensible! Without Labor there can be no capitalist class, with all its possessions and power! Without Labor there can be no progress!

Labor is necessary to the capitalist class, but the capitalist class is not necessary to labor! The capitalist class must go—evolution decrees it, and Labor, class-conscious, will bring it about, in the shop, through trades unionism, and in the halls of legislation, through the control of the powers of the state.

The Seattle "Socialist" in its final single sheet issue of June 26, publishes a statement headed, "Shall 'The Socialist' Live or Die?" in which it recounts the financial hardships of "the 'Socialist' press." Among other things it says, "'Wilshire's Magazine,' a privately-owned enterprise, has, we are assured, cost its founder nearly all his private fortune." The July number of Wilshire's Magazine—which shows a tendency toward the single sheet issue that concluded the career of "The Socialist"—is before us. On page 322, Wilshire—the only Gaylord, with his modest picture and minus his H.— asks, "May I give you a share of stock in Wilshire's Magazine? The shares * * * represent an equal ownership in Wilshire's Magazine, a publication which right now in the dog days of summer shows a profit over operating expenses." "The Socialist" represents Wilshire's Magazine as the devastator of a private fortune; while Wilshire depicts it as a maker of profits, adding to that same fortune. Whose romancing?

THE BEEF PACKERS' STRIKE.

The claim of the Socialist that the capitalist class is an idle, useless class, dependent on the working class, whom it exploits, thus obtaining its immense powers and possessions, is now receiving confirmation in an unexpected manner in the Beef Packers' strike. A South Omaha, Neb., despatch states that

"Because their father's packing house at Omaha was on the point of closing on account of the strike of the workmen, Edward I. and Joseph Cudahy, sons of the millionaire, Michael Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Co., to-day donned overalls and went to work as common laborers at 19 cents an hour in the packing house.

"Down at Nebraska City, Mark Morton, brother of Paul Morton, the new secretary of the navy, also entered the Morton packing plant in the same capacity as did the Cudahy boys in South Omaha. Joseph Cudahy trimmed hams to-day, while Edward carved hogs. Mark Morton shoveled coal. All worked the full 10 hours.

"The Cudahy boys are known socially in all eastern cities, while Mr. Morton is a son of J. Sterling Morton, of Arbor Day fame."

Here, owing to a strike of "common ordinary working men" against a proposed wage reduction, is witnessed the novel sight of capitalist offspring cutting hams, carving hogs and shoveling coal, instead of consorting with the demimonde, fleeing the State to protect gamblers, and otherwise filling the role of the blase degenerate and parasite so perfectly enacted by many—far too many—of the worthy sons of the worthy fathers of the capitalist class. Here, through the withdrawal of "the workmen" the observer finds "sons of the millionaire" taking the striking workers' places, thus demonstrating by their action the source of the wealth which creates the millionaire and the millionaire's sons, i. e., capital and the capitalist class.

Of course, the act of the millionaire's sons has a far different purpose than the pointing of a moral wherewith to prove a Socialist claim. The purpose of this act is to prove that, if the worse comes to the worst, the capitalist class can do its own work. This purpose is, however, hopelessly shattered when one contemplates the amusing spectacle afforded by three capitalist "kids" attempting to fill the place of the thousands of workers who went out. It, further, is hopelessly shattered when one stops to contemplate the puny picture that the capitalist class would present if all the workers went out on strike—if all the branches of the packing trade—from the highest salaried technical to the lowest clerical, for instance—were to join the strikers! Enough millionaires and millionaire's sons—granting that all were willing and able to work—could not be found to fill their places. Production would collapse and the capitalist class would topple over with it, were it impossible to bring to their aid the unemployed and the forces of the government.

All the foregoing considered, the action of the millionaire's sons is to be commended. Unwittingly have they proven that they are of some use to the world, by illustrating a vital economic fact and principle. They cut and carved and shoveled better than they knew.

THE OYSTER BAY INCIDENT.

The scene enacted at Oyster Bay, L. I., on the 12th inst., when the President refused to receive personally the Colorado resolutions of the miners of Lackawana and Luzerne Counties, Pa., does not differ in essential principles from the scene enacted in 1894, when President Grover Cleveland used the powers of his office to send Federal troops into Chicago to end the A. R. U. strike in the interests of the railroads. Nor does the Oyster Bay scene differ in essential principles from the scene enacted when the Republican Governor Peabody, bull-penned the miners of Victor, Colo., or, when, some years prior to this, the Democratic Governer Stuenenburg, bull-penned the miners at Wardner, in the neighboring State of Idaho. The essential principle in evidence in all these scenes is that of the protection of capitalist interests by the capitalist representatives elected to office by working class votes. The working class is contemned, snubbed and ground down, in the interests of their exploiters, by the very men whom their ballots have elected to office.

This principle is in force in all public offices. Day after day, year after year, do mayors, chiefs of police, judges—all those whose power is derived directly and indirectly from the vote of the workingman—employ their offices, influence, and prestige against the members of the working class and in favor of the capitalist class; and year after year do the members of the working class return these men, or others avowedly like them, to office, there to walk on and crush the workingmen to earth once more. Even now, it is said that the Oyster Bay incident will cost Roosevelt many votes. This means that the workers will flop over to Parker—a man whose actions show him to be ready to uphold the capitalist class in whatsoever it may do.

The workingmen who vote for Parker in place of Roosevelt, turn from one phase of the evil to another no better. They vote to continue the principle which keeps them in subjection, they vote for the use of State power in the interests of the capitalist class and against those of the working class. The workingmen who vote for Corregan and Cox, however, vote for the reversal of that principle, and the overthrow of the capitalist system of which it is a reflex. To such workingmen, it is clear that this is the only means by which to end the insult and oppression of labor.

FIFTY YEARS OF LABOR.

Over in Brooklyn much is being printed about the fact that David G. Campbell, a 73 year old man, has been given a two week's vacation by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in which to celebrate his 50 years of service as a street and "L" railroad employe in that borough. The Brooklynites who spend their time denouncing the B. R. T. for its rotten transit, or fighting fo a five cent fare to Coney Island, are made to feel the great generosity (sic) of the corporation toward a faithful employe; but of more truth and interest are the reminiscences of the old man, growing out of the celebration. These are worthy of a studious perusal. They epitomize, in their way, the downward tendencies of American labor during the last fifty years.

Speaking first of the great transformation of Brooklyn from a village to a part of Greater New York, old man Campbell went on to say:

"Times have changed surely in the half century since I collected fares on the first street car that ever ran in this town. Great wealth has been amassed by some, but the changes have not been for the better for all. The pay for conductors fifty years ago was $1.50. Now they get $2.25, but a man can't live as well now on $2.25 as he could fifty years ago on $1.50.

"The very prosperity of the city itself has made the condition of the wage earner worse. With the immense increase of population, rents have become higher. Instead of a house or half a house as in the old days, the average wage earner must live in a tenement. Food is higher."

This testimony is valuable. It shows that though wages increased 33 1-3 per cent. they purchase less of the comforts of life than did those of fifty years ago. In other words, wages are actually lower to-day than half a century ago. Rent, further, has so increased as to replace the luxury of a cottage or half a cottage with the crowding of the tenement. Food is higher—in brief, as the aged railroad employe's language plainly reveals, such have been the changes in working class wages and conditions, due to the capitalist development of fifty years, that the result is great wealth for some and worse conditions for the majority.

This testimony, which is the latest along the same lines to appear in print, will not please the eulogists of present day conditions. These, leading trades unions that must show results in order to recruit a membership, or owning and controlling the means by which society lives, have, in their anxiety to protect the system whereby they thrive, proclaimed that wages were never higher and conditions more favorable in this country than they are to-day. These will curse the Campbells for stating the truth and laying bare the downward tendencies of American labor during the last fifty years.

"Good times" are predicted in the steel trade this fall—if the mills close July and August!

Capitalist "good times" are certainly peculiar.

Judge Parker, the Democratic presidential nominee, addressing his neighbors, refused to discuss politics. Not necessary; the Parker kind speak for themselves.

The visible supply of wheat is reported the smallest since 1898. A bumper crop was predicted. Thus another industrial "bright spot" of capitalism is rendered lusterless.

Seven train loads of insurance men are attending the annual meeting of a big insurance company in Newark. The result of their co-operative labor will not go to them, but to the stockholders owning the company. Co-operative labor and capitalist appropriation—such is capitalism.

Wall Street is said to have bought the Democrats. The statement is superfluous—the sale is too evident.

AMERICAN FOOD PROBLEMS.

Bradstreet's of July 9 contains the following portrayal of what it calls "American Food Problems":

"From a bulletin issued by the statistican of the Agricultural Department it appears that the rate of increase of land used each year for the growing of wheat and oats is not by any means keeping pace with the increase in population. From 1850 to 1880 the land devoted to wheat raising increased each decade enormously, and the yield from about 100,000,000 bushels to 459,000,000. Since that time the increase in the wheat area has been very slow, and in 1904 the wheat acreage is actually smaller than it was in any one of the three preceding years. The same forces which tend to cramp the wheat area seem to be working against a sufficient production of other things, and the chief of these forces may be seen by noting a salient feature of the last census. The 1,861 towns and cities of the United States which had more than 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 increased in population as a group by forty-nine per cent. during the decade 1880-90, and the increase during the decade 1890-1900 was about thirty-three per cent. The increase of the population of the rest of the United States, exclusive of these 1,861 towns and cities, was just about fourteen per cent. during each of the decades mentioned. That is the force at work, and it is in full play—people rushing to the towns and cities, leaving the farms; a huge increase in the total population, to be fed each year, by a natural growth and immigration, and a practically stationary area devoted to the growth of food for them. The prospects look bright for the farmer, but the consumer will probably be obliged to pay well for what he eats."

This is without doubt a serious condition of affairs. It is not clear, though, that this lamentation offers an insight into the cause of the trouble. The fact that "people are rushing to the towns and cities, leaving the farms" is well known, but the reason thereof is rarely stated. Aside from the industry and commerce of capitalism, which attract people to and masses them in large towns and cities, the rush from the farm is due to the hardships arising from the competition of large farming, especially in the wheat fields. The farmer is being schooled in what the single taxer has yet to learn, viz: that the mere possession of land is not enough. As successful competition in industry is only possible with large concentrated capital and improved machinery, so also is successful competition in farming only possible on big concentrated farms, equipped with the most highly developed steam and electric driven agricultural implements. The impossibility of competiting with the tendency to large farming is what drives the population into the cities; besides which the displacement of farm labor by the large farm must also be considered. This tendency will run its course, and in the end it is quite likely that the problems of agriculture, will, with the complete development of large farming, change from those of under to those of "over" production, just as a similar change took place in industry, when small individual production was transformed into large co-operative production. American food problems will then be solved.

JOE LEITER'S TOWN.

The following despatch is now appearing in the press:

"Benton, Ill., July 13.—The first trouble at Joe Leiter's new mining town of Zeigler is now on. Mr. Leiter has refused to pay the union mining scale for this district. He has offered the miners what they claim is 17 cents per ton less than the scale, and he is said to want them to work ten hours.

"The miners have walked out. They say no union miner will work, and they intend to use all peaceable methods to keep non-union miners from working. Mr. Leiter has ordered all the miners to leave his town by Wednesday. He owns all the land, houses and business in Zeigler. He anticipates trouble, and has brought seventy-five Chicago policemen and detectives to Zeigler to protect the town around his mine and power plant. He has built a stockade with an electric wire top.

"In eighteen months Zeigler has grown from a forest to a town of more than 1,000 inhabitants, and has 300 houses, a post office, bank, department store, waterworks and electric lights. The manager of the hotel was ordered to leave yesterday within twenty-four hours because he refused to board the seventy-five Chicago policemen. Mr Leiter is personally on the ground directing movements."

Joe Leiter's town in not the only one of its kind in the United States. Towns entirely owned and controlled by individuals and corporations exist in other mining regions, in the coke districts, in the textile industry, especially of the South, along ralroads, especially where large car shops exist, in fact, they are scattered all over the country. They are growing wherever isolation and location are likely to give better control of labor and the conditions necessary to an unhampered development of industry, to the individual capitalist or corporation. The capitalist press may warn against the paternalism of Socialism, but the baronial proprietorship of feudal times, which made the landlord the arbiter of the destinies of inhabitants of the land, is already with us, adopted to modern conditions with all the modern additions. The one merit of Joe Leiter's town, and all the towns like it, is that they bring out this fact clearly.

MACHINERY AND WAGES.

The economists of the orthodox, capitalist, school delight in asserting that the wages of labor are dependent on the productivity of labor, and that as machinery increases labor's productivity it increases labor's wages. At the present writing this economic theory is being set forth in a concrete manner, and can, therefore, be tested in the same way.

According to a despatch from Pittsburg:

"Owing to the failure of the recent conference between the Carnegie Steel Co. and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers to settle the wage scale in the hoop mills of the Steel corporation in Youngstown, Warren and Girard, Ohio, these plants will remain closed until some agreement satisfactory to the company is definitely arranged. Because of the improved machinery installed in the mills, which insures a very much larger output, the Carnegie Co. asked that a reduction be granted in wages equivalent to from 20 to 60 per cent. The union refused to accept the reduction. No date has yet been set for another conference between the representatives of both sides, but it is known that the Carnegie Co. is not intending to operate its mills on a non-union basis hereafter, as generally rumored within the last week. The corporation's officials are willing to sign the scale of the Amalgamated Association for these mills, providing such reductions are offered in wage rates as are warranted by the improved machinery, which permits the workmen to make larger earnings, owing to the increased output."

It seems strange that, if the theory of "improved machinery, which permits the workmen to make larger earnings, owing to increased output" were true, the organized workers of the steel and iron industries should combat its practical working. It would seem to be more reasonable to suppose that they would be ready to welcome any increase in their productivity that meant a real increase in their wages. The fact that they practically do not accept the theory implies that it does not accord with their experience, and is, therefore, to be fought by strikes, or what is, in the above case, actually the same thing, enforced lockouts.

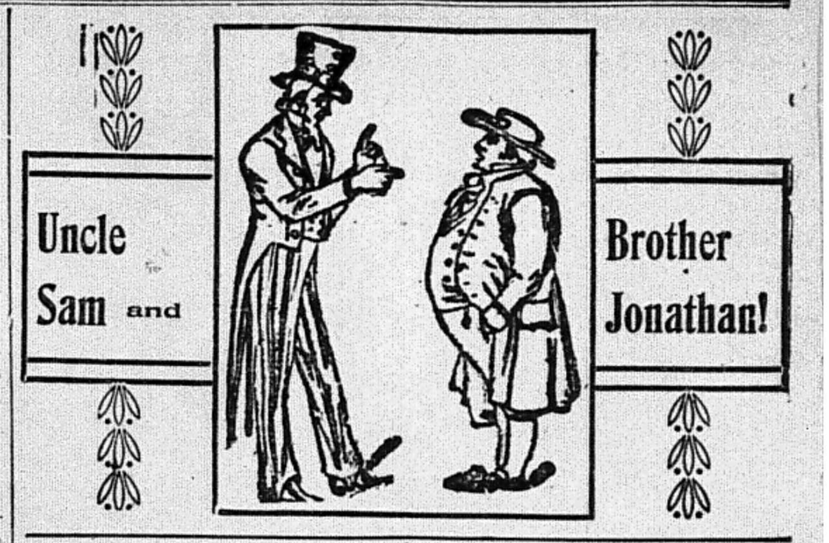
Recollection and investigation will disclose the fact that, instead of these strikes being the acts of workmen blind to their interests, the above implication regarding them is justifiable and founded on fact. Recollection will bring to mind the Homestead and other strikes in which this theory has been advanced and fought. Investigation will unearth the statistics of the steel and iron industry—an industry in which, through the constant improvement of machinery, the productivity of labor increases, while nominal wages remain almost stationary and the death rate among the iron and steel workers climbs upwards.

According to the census of 1890, the 148,715 wage workers then employed in the steel and iron industries produced commodities amounting in value to $430,954,348, or an average value of $2,897.85 each. In 1900, according to the census of that year, the 222,490 wage workers then employed in the same industries produced commodities valued at $803,968,273, or an average value of $3,613.50, a difference of $715.65, or almost twenty-five per cent in the average value as compared with 1890.

In 1890, the 148,715 wage workers already referred to, received wages amounting to $78,977,900, or an average wage of $531.07. In 1900, the 222,490 wage workers employed that year, received wages amounting to $120,820,276, or an average wage of $542.14, a nominal increase of two per cent, which was more than wiped out by the actual decrease caused by the greatly enhanced cost of living in 1900, as compared with that of 1890, which was then more than two per cent lower.

In 1890, the death rate among the iron and steel workers was 9.8 per cent per 1,000; in 1900 it was 10.7 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the iron and steel workers have good grounds for fighting the practical execution of this beautiful theory. They realize that it means an increased productivity of twenty-five per cent. for their employers and an increased death rate for themselves, the nominal wage increase being swallowed up in the actual decrease due to the enhanced cost of living.

Thus again is a fine theory knocked askew by concrete fact; and the class conflict vindicated.



BROTHER JONATHAN—I'd like to know upon what principles Socialists claim that the working class should have all the wealth, and the capitalist class none.

UNCLE SAM.—Upon the very simple principle that the working class does all the work of production and the capitalist class does none.

B. J.—Go away!

U. S.—Whither?

B. J.—I don't care whither in particular. That's not so.

U. S.—What's not so?

B. J.—That the capitalists do not work.

U. S.—If you know of any who does let me know.

B. J.—Did you ever hear of J. Gould?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Did you ever read his biography?

U. S.—Several of them, and they prove my statement.

B. J.—You must have been asleep while reading them; or you must have read very imperfect ones.

U. S.—Neither.

B. J.—Why, I remember distinctly that it is recorded in the one I read that he used to work regularly 16 hours a day.

U. S. (puts his hands to his hips and roars.)

B. J.—What are you roaring about?

U. S.—At your blunder. I now see the funny error that you have fallen into.

B. J.—What error?

U. S.—You are getting mixed upon the word "work." See here. Does a pickpocket "work" or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a pirate "work," or does he not?

B. J.—Guess he does.

U. S.—Does a forger "work," or does he not?

B. J.—I guess he, too, works.

U. S.—Now don't you see the difference between "work" and "work"?

B. J. (puckers up his eyelids as if a flood of light is pouring into his eyes.)

U. S.—All exertion may be termed "work." But there are two sorts of exertions. One sort is productive of benefits to society; it either directly enriches its store of wealth, or of knowledge, or it does it indirectly. This sort of exertion is the work done by the working class. Another sort of exertion is productive of nothing, at least of nothing that is good, and may be productive of much that is bad. Not an additional blade of grass, or an additional shoe string, not one particle of the material wealth needed by man is brought forth by the exertion of the pirate, the forger, the pickpocket or any other criminal, nor does their exertion bring forth one bit of useful knowledge. The exertion of all such people does only this: it transfers to their own pockets the wealth created by the productive work of others. This sort of exertion is the work of the capitalist class.

B. J.—Well, I must admit, that throws a new light upon the subject.

U. S.—The capitalist class does not do any useful work. It schemes, indulges in tricks by which it transfers from the hands of the working class the wealth that they produce, and its several members cudgel their brains and "work" 16 or more hours a day upon fraudulent devices to cheat one another. This sort of work, so far from being entitled to any reward, is entitled only to severe punishment. That's why we Socialists say that the capitalists are entitled to nothing except bolts and bars.

B. J.—If that's the only sort of work they do they surely deserve the prison.

U. S.—On the other hand, the intellectual and manual workers, the working class exerts itself in the interests of life. Its mental and manual efforts do all the thinking, and produce all the material things that civilized man aspires to, and that life requires. That's why we Socialists say that all the wealth belongs to the working class.

B. J.—So say I now!

U. S.—Don't ever again allow yourself to be deceived by the words that capitalists and their hirelings fling about. WORK is noble. No capitalist works, except in the sense of the multi-millionaire father in the following story:

Multi-millionaire to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Do you work, sir?"

Applicant for the hand of multi-millionaire's daughter: "I do sir."

Multi-millionaire, to applicant for his daughter's hand: "Whom do you work?"

AN INTERESTING RUMOR.

There is an interesting rumor afloat in this city. In substance it is as follows: The "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, have decided, in view of the Democratic party's declaration in favor of governmental impartiality between capital and labor, to seek to induce that party to send a delegation to the Amsterdam Congress, to aid them (the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats) oppose the Socialist Labor Party's efforts to repeal the Kautsky resolution, which is practically of the same purport as the Democratic declaration, and for which the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, voted at the late Brussels congress. The idea actuating this movement seems to be that the Democrats are now just as good "international Socialists," as are the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, themselves. The rumor cannot be verified; but it is as likely to be true as not, for the "Socialists," alias Social Democrats, have more than once joined with the Democrats, and the Republicans also, to defeat the Socialist Labor Party.

"The Truth Seeker," the organ of the atheistic anarchists and bourgeois, republishes a garbled and untruthful report of the N. Y. Sun, on a Socialist Labor Party convention discussion as its own, and calls the double falsification "truth seeking." "The Truth Seeker" will be a long time in finding what it so badly needs, if it continues in this way.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

THIS SORT OF THING PASSES FOR ARGUMENT.

UNIONISM VS. SOCIALISM.

Unequivocal opposition to "labor unions of the stamp of Gompers' union style" was expressed in the report of the committee on the attitude of the party toward trades unions at Tuesday's session of the national committee of the socialist labor party in New York city. The committee of the socialist labor party stated that these unions tended too much toward capitalism and conservatism. The committee approved of the socialist trade and labor alliance and extended congratulations to the officers of the alliance.

All this will cause no worriment or tears to be shed in the ranks of union labor. Most of the leaders of the socialist labor party are men or women who never did an honest day's work in their life and their claim as a "labor" party has simply been the means of affording the Parryites a good weapon with which to use with the unthinking. The long-haired male and the short-haired female cranks who affect socialistic tendencies have nothing in common with organized labor, and their wild-eyed theories are utterly at variance with the aims of Samuel Gompers and other honest men who are trying to lift honest labor to the high place where it justly belongs. The socialist labor party is a joke both mentally and numerically and why the press of the country wastes space on it is a mystery.—The Galveston Journal, official organ Galveston Labor Council and Affiliated Unions.

.SOUND SOCIALIST LITERATURE..

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

CAPITALISM DEFIED IN COLORADO.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Believing that it would be of interest to the comrades all over to hear from the S. L. P. of Colorado, I will report on the successful work lately done.

Realizing that the 4th of July would be a good day to exploit, Section Pueblo arranged a picnic for that day, and secured Comrade B. M. Hurwitz, of Black Hand, Colo., to deliver an address. 1000 handbills, advertising the meeting, were distributed, and a very creditable attendance of the working class, who listened to a very able and eloquent address, was the result. All went away feeling that their Fourth of July had been well spent.

About dark, on the Saturday evening preceding our picnic, the committee in charge learned that the Park Superintendent had instructions not to allow any political address to be delivered. We called up the superintendent and advised him to send some one out to the park to determine whether 'twas a "political" or a "patriotic" address, as we were going to have the address anyhow as advertised. But no one but a lone policeman put in an appearance, and there was no interference, so we concluded that the meeting was "patriotic."

Tuesday we were discussing at our headquarters, the likelihood of the authorities of Colorado, and especially of the city, interfering with our agitation this fall. In order to test the matter, we concluded we would open up the fall campaign on the corner of 3rd and Main streets. We started in at 8 o'clock, and Comrade Hurwitz talked for two and one half hours, quoting from "Behind the Scenes", and exploding bomb after bomb, drawn from that arsenal of facts. We were not interfered with or molested in any way, which proves conclusively that the capitalist hirelings know what they are up against, when they run up against the fighting S. L. P. We have met the enemy and they are ours.

This is the first attempt at agitation in Colorado since the labor troubles commenced, but 'twill not be the last. We have captured the outer trenches. We have the eyes of the working class, and the ears are to the ground listening to the rumbling of the steady march of the hosts of the Revolution.

Come, boys, let's storm the whole works and capture the rank and file, leaving the freaks and fakirs to go where they belong—in the ranks of the enemy.

I. A. Knight, Organizer,
Section Pueblo, S. L. P.

Pueblo, Colo., July 6.

THE COLORADO SITUATION.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Well "Old Glory is floating to the breeze, fire crackers are making unusual amount of noise on such occasions. Owing to the shutting down of the mills and logging camps, hundreds of men are out of employment, and men situated like the writer must move on. But what is the use of filling your valuable space with the same old complaints. The People is greatly appreciated by many of the more advanced proletarians on this western coast. You give us the right stuff.

The Colorado situation is attracting wide attention wherever I have been. Did the reader ever think that John D. Rockyfeller might be at the head of a scheme to depreciate the value of mines in Colorado and use the mine owners and Citizens' Alliance to further his projects, so that he may rake those properties in under one combine? Are they not unconsciously being used as his tools in that respect? Incidentally, if Rocky can demolish the trades unions, so much the better for him. He will then have accomplished a double object. He would rather do up all smaller capitalists just now than the laborers, for he can make more profits out of those who "have" than from those who "have not."

It is strange how in every community we find the small fry business men shouting with the big thieves against the "anarchistic laborers." If it may be said that the workingmen are ignorant regarding their true interests, the little merchants are more so. If such fry could only see their interests under the present rotten commercial system, they would line up with the laborers even to scare Rocky and his ilk, if nothing more. Their eyes, however, are blinded, which will hasten their fall.

Why does not The People say more about the purposes of the S. T. & L. A.? Light is needed. The address of De Leon on Trades Unionism will make a good propaganda document to distribute among deluded wage workers.

Z. C. Gorman.

Timewater, Wash., July 4.

P. S.—Do you not think that the next move on the chess board of commercialism will be to disfranchise the proletarians, that if this cannot be done by chicane, brute force may be resorted to? Privilege never yields. It is always blind and perverse. There seems to be more hope in the mistakes of rich than in the intelligence of the masses. The capitalists and proletarians in the Colorado struggle have furnished the world a valuable lesson. The former will not profit by the experience, but the latter class ought to. G.

NEWBURGH WORKMEN HEAR SOCIALISM EXPOUNDED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The first open-air meeting of the campaign in this city was held under the auspices of Section Newburgh, S. L. P., on Broadway last night. Comrade Gridley, as chairman, opened the meeting at 8 o'clock, and after announcing the object of the meeting introduced Henry Jager of New York as the principal speaker.

Jager expounded the principles of Socialism to an audience of nearly 300 intelligent workers, most of whom are at present out of employment and, consequently, suffering in the hell of poverty incident to enforced idleness under Capitalism. Eight books were sold and the papers and leaflets distributed among the listeners were eagerly accepted by the interested workingmen.

The flaying given the labor fakirs, Mitchell, Gompers, O'Connell, those of the Parks variety and the smaller parasites, caused a Kangaroo to jump up and spring a typical "foot in his mouth" question, but in about four minutes Jager disposed of him in such a manner that he was very sorry he had not remained quiet. James McGarry.

Newburgh, N. Y., July 10, 1904.

SUCCESSFUL AGITATION IN BELLEVILLE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—We held a very successful agitation meeting Saturday night, with Comrades Veal and Johnson as speakers. Comrade Andreas and I opened up with a few remarks and then introduced the speakers.

A crowd of over 200 listened for two hours. We got five subs for the Weekly People, and sold twenty books and one application for membership was received.

Walter Goss.

Belleville, Ill., July 11.

BERRY IN HOBOKEN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—On Friday, July 8 and Saturday, July 9, open air meetings were held in Hoboken, with Comrade Michael T. Berry of Massachusetts, as speaker. They were the best open air meetings ever held in Hoboken. On Friday night nineteen pamphlets were sold and about 600 leaflets distributed. On Saturday, three Weekly People subscribers were obtained, fourteen Weekly People and eight pamphlets were sold.

The audience of both meetings were held captive by Berry's words, and the attention was intense throughout the meetings. At the end not a word of dissent could be extracted from the listeners in any shape or form when questions were called for repeatedly. The leaflets were eagerly sought for and not one was thrown away.

One objection was raised when Comrade Berry referred to Samuel Gompers as a labor fakir and the A. F. of L. as a fake trade union, which only served to degenerate and demoralize the workingmen. The objector's ignorance was cleared up, amidst the applause of the audience. With the open air meetings continuing successful as these two, good results can be expected and perhaps New Jersey will again surge ahead as a real factor in the S. L. P.

Fraternally,
Julius Eck.

Hoboken, N. J., July 10.

LOOKS TO S. L. P. TO TEACH "SOCIALISTS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It has been my experience with our "Socialist" Party members in this vicinity that they know no more of the nature of society or of economics than a child, and in view of the teachings they have had this is not to be wondered at. The writer has tried to show many of them that the S. L. P. is the only organization teaching Socialism in the United States, but cannot say with what degree of success.

What with Wayland teaching his radical Populism and false Socialism, and all the other fakirs who have taken upon themselves the job of attempting to teach what they know nothing about, it is not strange that we have only confusion.

Let the S. L. P. keep up its good work and its organization and we will come out on top in the end despite all of them. The writer hopes to be able to send in a number of subscriptions to the Weekly People this summer.

Fraternally, John Easton.

Sacramento, Cal., July 8, 1904.

TO KEEP BENEDICT ARNOLD COMPANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Stockton is a slow and progressless town. The workers are strongly intrenched in the belief that they are free and independent American citizens, as was evidenced on the 4th, when both bourgeois and proletarian whooped it up for the "glorious fourth." There have been several strikes here, though, but strictly on pure and simple lines, the men always losing, but finding solace in laying it to the "scabs." Stranger than fiction runs the minds of these pure and simplers in their belief that labor is other than a commodity, subject to the laws that govern commodities.

I am told that the "federated" fakirs have recommended certain stores here as the fittest for workingmen to trade with. Fine discriminators, these fakirs, who can so closely see in the skinners of labor those who are divinely ordained above all others to ride most heavily on the backs of the workers.

Speed the day when such conditions shall be relegated to their proper places and the mind of the worker shall rise to that level where it can see into such foul betrayals, and build monuments to such as Gompers, Mitchell and their principal satellites, to be placed in the same row as those erected to Benedict Arnold and the legions of Judases who now adorn the pages of history both modern and ancient. Fraternally,

R. L. Goodwin.

Stockton, Cal., July 7.

ON THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When I went to the National Convention it was with this question in mind: how will I find the determination of the comrades from all over the country?

Anticipating a report from the N. E. C. that was anything but rosy, especially in regard to the Daily People finances, it would not have been surprising to me at all, if there had been at least some comrades who, in despair, might have suggested the advisability of compromising some principle, in the hope of catching that element which is more conservative and, by the way, most numerous. But, alas!—There was not even the twinkle of an eye in that direction. It did not even need the mentioning of the Kangaroos, as an example of how disastrous such a compromising attitude would be. Every single comrade was determined that the Socialist Labor Party must conquer on straight lines or go down.

However, there was one point on which the comrades differed very much, and on which some thought there was a sacrifice of principle. It was on the question whether the bourgeois should be allowed membership in the party. Now, let me say, as radical as any party member may be on this question, he can not deny that it would be an injustice to many of our comrades to exclude them from membership on account of their business, or even to endanger their membership by partial restriction. I think almost every comrade knows a few that have done, and are doing, excellent work for the Party. With this they have virtually conquered the right to party membership, and it is nothing but justice to them if that right is not violently taken from them. That is one point that can not be ignored.

Another point is this: Their plea for this right was not a sentimental one, but it was this—"Wage workers! You are bad off, but we are just as bad off as you, or worse. You have the numerical strength to help yourself, we have not. We can not expect any help from any other movement than the Socialist Labor Party, therefore we make your struggle ours. That is the reason why we ask you to give us the opportunity to help you to the best of our ability."—It was a plea to common sense and natural humanity, and to give way to such a plea is not sacrificing a principle, but it emphasizes the principle. Men with such determination are not average men, they are the exceptions in the middle class, and as such exceptions they belong in the S. L. P.

To understand and appreciate these exceptions, we must, however, understand the rule exactly; therefore, allow me a little explanation on this point.

In general, the middle class is utterly unable to understand what the class struggle really means to the working class. There are plenty of obvious reasons for that ignorance. One is their individual egotism, an egotism that is, in many cases, inherited from the parents, who, perhaps, stood on a higher rung of the social ladder, and, in whose footprints they think they must climb. Another egotism is that of those who originally were wage workers, but, in trying to get away from work, in their opinion, ascended, but, practically, descended, into the middle class.

Another reason for the inability of the middle class to realize the nature of the class struggle, is the fact that the nose of most of them is more persistently kept to the grindstone than that of the wage worker, so that they have not the time or opportunity to realize the whole situation, and, therefore, hold their own petty temporary interests more important than the common interests that they have with the working class. For this and other reasons they are short-sighted as to their own ultimate benefit and, consequently, can not see the class struggle in the same light the wage worker sees it.

The short-sightedness of the bourgeoisie in general, however, causes another and more serious error, and that is that they do not and can not see what the wage working class is after. Their imagination is that the wage workers', especially the socialists', intention is to run away from work as much as possible. They think that the Socialist is merely a new and more radical edition of the trades unionist, with whom they are so well acquainted. They think, for instance, the difference is something like this, that, where the old style trades unionist would demand an 8-hour workday, the Socialist would demand a 6-hour workday, and so on all along the line. That is where the bourgeoisie is totally wrong. The Socialist proposes, unlike pure and simpledom, to curtail production by shortening the workingday and opposing the introduction of new machinery, down to such a level that bare existence is possible only?—oh, no!—on the contrary, we want to increase production by all possible means. We know through our experience in operating the gigantic machinery of the age, an experience that the bourgeoisie is lacking, that, with our will and our intelligence we could produce abundance—if the slave chains, which capitalism has a superfluity for everybody in the land—tied around our limbs, were broken, and did not keep us down in misery and want. Up, and to work! is our watchword, not content and laziness. That is where we differ from the radical bourgeoisie.

Therefore, comrades all over the country, we must get up and work, every one of us, and there will be no danger that the easy-going bourgeoisie will swamp our rank and file. That is the only guarantee that we have against been corrupted. If we do not get up and work, then no law on paper will preserve us from being expunged by any class of men, as soon as they should chose to do so.

The S. L. P. has reached solid rock formation in its composition, all extraneous elements are eliminated. Now turn your eyes onward and forward and push the social revolution.

In regard to trades unionism I wish to express my views later on.

A. Metzler.

Rochester, N. Y., July 10.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The S. L. P. attitude on officers of pure and simple unions, as defined at the eleventh national convention, bars committees, shop stewards, and even pickets, whose duties every member must accept in many unions if he wishes to join and work at his trade. It is therefore equal to barring workmen from joining our party. We must act on committees, as shop steward, and do picket duty; if we refuse, we are suspended, fined, and even expelled. The above definition is not now operative. I, therefore, strongly object to making it constitutional, because it would drive many a good comrade out of our party and bar many union members from joining us.

John Lindgren.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That part of the new constitution which restricts members of the party who are compelled to belong to a pure and simple union from doing picket duty, or who, during their terms, must act as shop delegates, or stewards, is wrong and should be voted down. The convention did not see its way clear to restrict the membership from belonging to a pure and simple union. It cannot logically restrict them from being compulsory pickets or shop stewardship. Remember that a violation of the constitution means expulsion. Remember we might have to expel more members than would be pleasant. If the convention admits its helplessness in allowing us to belong to a prostituted organization, it is further helpless in the restricting of picket or compulsory stewardship.

H. Weiss.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 11.

III.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Reading the two letters about officership in pure and simple unions in The People of to-day, I must say that they don't appear true to me. Since 1883, I belong to the Cigarmakers' International Union, and I was never forced to accept any officership. The fact is a good many are looking for office, because they get paid for it. It makes no difference what position it is, whether as a picket or not, mostly everybody would like to accept, as it pays more than the majority can make in wages. In the eighties I used to accept some committee work. Those days they did not pay. I did it as a matter of principle and in the hope of doing some good. But to-day it is different! The cry now is "No pay, no committee."

H. Mittelberg,
Local Union No. 90.

New York, July 12.

IV.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—While in Newburg, N. Y., I learned that the members of that section of the Socialist Labor Party are mostly all members of the United Hatters of North America. In this union the members must serve on the grievance committee or they are fined. This grievance committee is not elected, but chosen from the membership in alphabetical order. It is clear that the members of Section Newburg will, if this new constitutional definition of officership in pure and simple trades unions holds, either have to resign from the party or pay a fine to those unions, in which case it would help those unions financially. It seems to me that this is drawing the string too tight.

Henry Jager.

Newburg, N, Y., July 12.

CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS ON.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The capitalist press is like the murderer on trial, from whose hands the blood of his victim is dripping, and whose pockets are stuffed with the stolen goods, and who, despite this irrefutable evidence pleads "not guilty" to the charge. Below is a clipping from the "Hoboken Observer," which clearly proves the above:

"A New York paper traces back the responsibility for the Midvale railroad disaster which brought mourning into so many homes of Hudson county to the wrecking of the Erie Railroad by the Fisk and Gould manipulations of thirty-five years ago. 'The Erie, stripped, skinned and flung upon the wayside,' it says, 'has never been able to recover its vitality. It has hobbled along for more than a generation with defective tracks, superannuated rolling stock and a cheap and inadequate working force. It has invited accidents, and from time to time has had them.' There is truth in this, but it is not an excuse for present directors and officials."

That which is described "as the manipulations of Gould and Fisk" in this paragraph, is nothing else but the manipulations of bona-fide raw-boned capitalism, the economic system which "The Observer," the political party of the so-called "Democracy," and the clerical force which is behind the Observer, uphold, and which "the present directors and officers" act obedient to on all roads.

J. E.

Hoboken, N. J., July 13.

REPUDIATES CAPITALIST AND GUILD TRADES UNIONISM.

Seattle, Wash., July 5, 1904.

To the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 131,

Dear Brothers:—I hereby withdraw from your organization. My reason for so doing is: That your form of organization assumes that the interests of the capitalist class are superior to the interests of the working class; and that all opportunity to work must come from the capitalist class, and when they fail to supply work enough to go around, those who fail to get a job are out of luck and must stand the consequences.

When jobs are plentiful a man does not need to belong to a union and when they are scarce and the union is not able to furnish one to all of its members, the union unemployed must stand by to hold up the wages of the favorites of the contractors, while going without anything for themselves.

Right there your union sticks, or if it moves at all, it goes from there backwards under the management and stupidity of your "pure and simple" leaders, who refuse to learn anything except to make themselves useful to the capitalist politicians.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. Johnson.
Card No. 502.

* * *

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

TO WHOM IT CONCERN.—Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

N. E., CLEVELAND, O.—Nothing new. The capitalist class ever talks of "imperative duty" as a pretext for violations of the law.

B. A. J., NEW YORK.—The "healthful effect of competition" is part truth and part falsehood. In so far as the monopoly stage renders the monopoly arbitrary, competition has a healthful effect. In so far, however, as competition requires a larger army of non-productive forces it is wasteful and unhealthy. Again, in so far as "competition" is a relative term, the expression "healthful effect of competition" insinuates a falsehood. The falsehood that it insinuates is that anyone can compete. This is untrue. Even though 100 individuals may be able to compete, "competition" is illusory in that no one else is able to compete. If it requires a large amount of wealth to enter the competitive field, then the competitors virtually form a monopoly class.

P. B., NEW YORK.—That matter can not be used.

A. F., NEW YORK.—There never was a fixed policy adopted by The People as to news of social happenings in the Party. If such news is sent in it is published within bounds.

C. L., Kipple, Pa.—1. The party has not yet called. Shall be glad to see him. 2. The envelope-opener is in constant use, and in good condition.

W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX.—Yes, we are familiar with the stuff—very much so.

L. G., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The capitalists do not fear Roosevelt because of any anti-capitalist leaning on his part. They fear him because he is an erratic being. His anti-merger crusade means nothing. Capitalist concerns are merging right along.

S. C., DENVER, COL.—The point has been answered before. The contention of the Omaha local S. P., is correct, and there is nothing in the Rev. Herron's claim of misquotation. The context shows that the Chicago platform is unsound in theory and false in fact—harmful either way.

J. F., BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Peter Fiebiger was a member of the board of trustees charged with managing The People. In his capacity of trustee he loaned moneys to himself as trustee for The People. When he joined the "Pin-Head" rebellion to smash The People he sued for his money—over a thousand dollars. Their expectation was to win immediately, and that The People could not pay, and that they could sell out the plant. The suit was dragged out about two years and when finally decided, the Party had gathered the amount and paid him in full. That's all there is of it.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Information is desired from San Francisco on the average wages per week of a machinist in Germany, German money.

B. M. B., LONDON, ENGLAND.—1. There is no error in the article from the Edinburg "Socialist," unless error be surmised from the absence of the consideration of other elements that are apt to enter into play.

2. A party that claims to be Socialist and tolerates intercourse with confusionists is a "Possiblist" affair, that is, a spineless polliwog—useless for the education and drilling of the workers.

O. F., CLEVELAND, O.—It is obvious. The S. P. platform is a transparent effort to run away from the class struggle. It is the sort of "Americanism" that the Socialist Labor Party has been running up against for the last 14 years. At first the "Americanism" took the shape of opposing the word "Socialism;" then it took the shape of opposing the word "Labor." Now it takes the shape of dodging the one and the other.

A. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—Don't write on both sides of the sheet. All others whom this may concern take note.

D. J., NEW YORK; R. O. V., TROY, N. Y.; L. D., CLEVELAND, O.; P. D. R., WATERTOWN, N. Y.; M. A. D., CINCINNATI, O.; D. E. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; C. E., AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND; N. M., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND; N. O. E., TRENTON, N. J.; T. J., BERLIN, GERMANY; S. T. L., PITTSBURG, PA.; C. A. N., PUEBLO, COL.; S. S., BOSTON, MASS.; W. G., YONKERS, N. Y.; J. A. S., PARIS, FRANCE; F. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.; E. C., NEW YORK; T. A., COLUMBUS, O.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; C. R. G., HOUSTON, TEX.; H. J. B., FLORENCE, COL.; E. J. D.; MARION, IND.—Matter received.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Two hundred and fifty nine subscribers to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, July 16th. For the past twelve weeks the average has been about 250 per week, but from now on, all through the summer campaign, these figures should be doubled. And with the interest that will be taken in the Socialist Movement this year, we CAN double those figures, if we WILL.

Comrade J. M. Reid, of Toronto, Ontario, sends in a list of eighteen subs. and gets a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell."

Others sending in five or more subscriptions are as follows: 34th A. D., New York, 23; R. Goodwin, Stockton, Cal., 14; Pauline Wilson, Boston, Mass., 11; Walten Goss, Belleville, Ill., 12; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y., 5; Charles Perkins, Falk, Cal., 5.

Seventy-nine dollars worth of prepaid sub. cards were sold as follows: Ill. S. E. C., per G. A. Jenning, E. St. Louis, Ill., $28; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., $20; Section Boston, Mass., $10; Cambridge, Mass $10; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex., $5; August Clevet, Braddock, Pa., $5; 35th A. D. New York, $5; "Socialist" West 165th street, New York, $1.

On Saturday, August 6, the first of the leaflets to be issued in connection with the national campaign will appear in the Weekly People. It will be headed "Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Socialists! Which is Right? A Debate Which Considers The Issues They Present and Answers the Question." This leaflet will contain Daniel De Leon's closing speech in the four cornered debate held in the Y. M. C. A. hall at Providence, R. I., on October 20, 1903, in which he took up and effectively disposed of the "issues" of the Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists, and triumphantly presented the remedy for Capitalism—the Socialist Republic. The issue of the Weekly People containing this leaflet will be an excellent one for distribution and canvassing. Sections should send in bundle orders for this issue and utilize it for these purposes. Price: 100, 75cents; 500, $2.50; 1,000 $5.

Following the publication of this new leaflet Comrade Brimble's account of the capitalist brigandage in Colorado, will appear. This is a well-considered, ably presented, statement of the conditions obtaining in that state, with the Socialist Labor Party's relation thereto, and attitude thereon. As a presentation of the class war and the Socialist remedy therefore, it is worthy of extensive working class perusal and circulation.

Among other additional good things in store are the reports of America and Australia to the Amsterdam Congress.

The Weekly People is the best of Socialist weeklies. It is worthy the support of the best Socialists. Push it along. Up with its circulation!

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The campaign is now on, and the State Committees are beginning to use our Party plant for the printing of leaflets. The California State Executive Committee leads the way. It has ordered 25 thousand copies of an address to the wage workers of the state, besides 25 thousand "What Is The Difference", which will be distributed with the address. This is the right plan of action, and the California comrades are to be commended for getting it up and going right into battle with it. The result is bound to be an increase of organization and votes in that state in the near future. Are there any other state committees who are going to employ the Labor News Co. in this way? That is what it is here for!

The leaflets "Why Strikes Are Lost" and "Where Wages Come From" are going so fast that we have had to print a second edition, which is now ready for delivery. This edition is expected to go in quicker time than the other.

Another important matter taken in hand this week was the new price list. It is arranged with two columns, retail and section prices. Every literary agent who fails to receive one should request a copy with his next order.

In the matter of the sale of "The Pilgrim's Shell," the attention of comrades is again called to the advertising circular, containing the review of that excellent book which appeared in a recent issue of the "New York Sun." A supply can be obtained upon application. We have heard much praise of this high-class work from readers who appreciate the historical accuracy of the incidents in it and the clear insight into the development of the institutions existing in the times of which it treats.

Large numbers of the excellent pictorial booklet, "The Party Press" have been sold and its sale is being stimulated by the eagerness of Party members and sympathizers to obtain a clearer idea of the size and equipment of the Party's printing plant to which so much importance was attached in the reports and discussions at the National Convention. The return of the delegates with details of the reports submitted to the Convention will undoubtedly create a desire on the part of those interested everywhere to obtain this booklet which will enable them to judge for themselves the extent of the wonderful achievement of the past few years which has put the Party in possession of so fine a plant in spite of the almost insurmountable difficulties.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 390, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, aye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bull-penning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party in this hour of golden opportunity,—the only hope of America's proletariat—and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,
2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,
New York City.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on July 15 at 2-6 New Reade street. Absent and excused, Schmidt and Klein. A. Gilhaus acted as chairman and T. Walsh as recording secretary, pro tem. The financial report for the last three weeks showed receipts, $2,051.16; expenditures, $1,267.70.

The National Convention having referred to the N. E. C. the matter of issuing credentials to such members of the S. L. P. as will be at Amsterdam, Holland, during the session of the International Socialist Congress, such credentials were ordered issued to Dyer Enger of Section Boston, Jules Ferond of New York, and Moritz Poehland of Section New York. A communication signed by four members of the Twenty-third A. D., New York, referred to the N. E. C. by the National Convention, was taken up and ordered returned with enclosure. Election of officers were reported by Sections Worcester, Mass.; Madison Co., Ill.; St. Louis, Ma.; Boston, Mass.; Erie Co., N. Y.; Passaic Co., N. J.; Albany, N. Y., and Mesa Co., Colo.

A communication was received from the S. L. P. of Great Britain, bearing upon their representation at the Amsterdam Congress; also a resolution of the Executive Committee to the effect that a letter bearing upon a controversy in the Weekly People had been inadvertently published in their organ and that in future all such matters be submitted to the Executive Committee before publication. From Conn. S. E. C. came a letter asking that an organizer be secured for that State until the close of the campaign. The secretary reported that he had not been able to secure any one for that length of time, but that Comrade H. Jager had gone into the State from New York and would remain there for a time. The California S. E. C. reported steps taken to secure active work during the campaign; also shifting of loan certificates.

Victor Funke, the Editor of "Arbetaren," transferred to the N. E. C. fourteen shares of the Scandinavian Socialist Publishing Association held by him. Resolved to accept the said shares and to appoint Julius Hammer to represent the N. E. C. when it becomes necessary to vote these shares. The Ohio S. E. C. sent application for a charter at Columbus, O., which was granted. Application for membership at large was made by C. C. Hall, Roseburg, Oregon, a former member of Section Auburn, N. Y., which application was granted and membership card ordered issued.

Section Rensselear County, N. Y., reported suspension of a member, but without stating the reason for such suspension. Under previous ruling of the N. E. C., the cause of expulsion or suspension of a member must be briefly stated in the report published by the N. E. C. and in the absence of such statement in this instance, the secretary was instructed to inquire and to call attention to the omission.

The secretary was further instructed: first, to confer with the candidate for president, Comrade Corregan, as to the preparation of his letter of acceptance, same to be used as a campaign document; second, to take steps to secure campaign lithographs of the candidates on the presidential ticket; third, to issue a call and subscription lists for the gathering of a campaign fund.

The secretary reported that Comrade Chase, who acted as secretary of the National Convention, is at work transcribing the proceedings and that matters referred to the N. E. C. for action will be presented as fast as they are extracted from the minutes.

Timothy Walsh,
Recording Secretary, pro tem.

S. L. P. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

The State Executive Committees of the S. L. P., such as least as have not as yet settled for the Amsterdam Congress assessment stamps, are herewith urged to remit for same without delay. Our delegate must soon leave and the funds must be on hand.

All Sections that have not as yet settled for the stamps received from their S. E. C. should forthwith make their remittances.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London, Ont., June 29. Comrade Maxewell in the chair. Weber, Bryce and Cragg absent and excused.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications. From Section London, adopting proposal of joint representation with the S. L. P. of U. S. and ordering 25 of the Special Assessment stamps. Received and complied with.

From F. Martin, Organizer Section Toronto, enclosing $2 for 40 due stamps, also acknowledging check of $3 received by him for expenses to Hamilton. Is trying to get a meeting called by old members in Hamilton to organize a new section. Received and complied with.

From Section Vancouver, nominating London as seat of National Convention; regarding Mr. Nye, he had joined the Socialist Party of B. C.; also asking that the name of Comrade McDonald, now in Tacoma, Wash., U. S., go before sections to be elected as delegate to the International Congress. Received.

As Toronto and London had now been nominated for convention the secretary was instructed to send out call for vote on same. Also to notify sections to elect delegates for convention.

The secretary was instructed to forward Mr. Nye's money-order back to him.

Owing to expense of sending delegate to the International Congress and not knowing that a member of the Party would be there, the N. E. C. sent out proposal to sections of joint representation with the S. L. P. of U. S., which has been endorsed by Sections Toronto and London. (The special assessment stamps, 20 cents each, of the S. L. P. of U. S. to be purchased to defray expenses. One stamp for every member in good standing.) Therefore the secretary was instructed to look up report sent out by Secretary Sewry of Internattional Bureau to find out whether Canada can have two or more delegates, and if so, to issue credentials to Comrade McDonald on the understanding that he bear all expenses.

New business: secretary was ordered to procure 1,000 envelopes; also to procure a copying book.

W. B. Forbes, Recording Secretary.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$-4527.80
K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
J. Easterberg, Enumelaw, Wash.	5.00
O Martin, Seattle, Wash,	1.00
E. Norling, Pasco, Wash,	3.00
Thos. Paine Lit. Soc., B'lyn. (Loan Certificate)	20.00
W. Slater, Newport News, Va.,	.25
O. N. Moore, Wilmerding, Pa.,	.40
F. Grope, City	1.00
G. Langkans, Utica, N. Y.,	1.00
J. Larsen, Apponang, R. I.,	.30
M. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn.,	1.00
Total	$4562.75

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, Conn., July 10, with F. Fellerman in the chair. Charles Fantone, absent and excused. Reading of minutes laid over until next meeting.

Communications: From Sections Rockville, Hartford, New Britain, Bridgeport, Moosup and A. Marx, reporting vote on convention propositions.

New Haven reports vote taken, but left out the number of votes cast for or against.

From M. J. Bomstead, replying to inquiries in regard to canvassing for party press, stating conditions, etc. From A. Marx, stating his inability to undertake canvassing job, also reporting work done by him for party press and party literature. From Section Bridgeport, advising to communicate with national secretary in regard to procuring a Western comrade to tour the State. From New Haven, about International Congress stamps and sending for a block of prepaid sub blanks. From Daily People on literature sent to A. Marx, enclosing bills. From M. Stodel, reporting his inability, on account of sickness in his family, to remain to the end of national convention, and also enclosing bill of expenses. From former organizer of defunct Section Centerville, sending $8.71, balance of treasury. From New Haven, sending $4.80 for dues. From Moosup, inquiring about twenty-five cent tax and sending $1.60 for dues. From Rockville, replying in regard to speaker and enclosing $6.00 for dues. From Milford, settling for International Congress stamps. From Kensington, sending $6.00 for dues. From H. Kuhn in regard to speaker. From Section New Britain, sending $2.40 for dues.

Correspondence, on motion, received and referred to new business. Treasurer's report received and ordered sent to sections. It is as follows:

On hand, June 1, $184.89; income for June, $27.83; total, $212.72; expenses for June $22.05; on hand July 1, $190.67. Defence fund's total, $29.21.

New business: Bills of Labor News Company, Daily People and M. Stodel, ordered paid. The time for reports of vote on convention propositions having expired, the vote was canvassed. All five propositions were carried and the secretary ordered to communicate result to sections, informing them to forward the twenty-five cent tax for the month of July, also to notify Sections Rockville, Hartford, New Britain and Kensington to elect new delegates to State E. C.

Secretary ordered to again communicate with Comrade Bomstead, regarding his canvassing for party press, giving conditions and working plan; also to supply canvasser with literature, sample copies of the Weekly People, etc.

A Gierginsky and F. Fellerman elected a sub-committee to arrange tour for a canvasser and speaker.

Secretary instructed to inquire of national secretary regarding speaker. There being no other business, meeting adjourned.

E. Sherman,
Recording Secretary.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

FRENCH MEETING IN WOODHAVEN

An open air campaign meeting of the Socialist Labor Party addressed by speakers in the French language will be held on Saturday, July 23, 8 p. m., at the corner of Bigelow place and University place, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens.

Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party are especially invited to be present.

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION!

Comrade Henry Jager of New York, will speak at the following places on dates named below.

Members in organized places should work for a good attendance; in unorganized places readers of The People are requested to lend a helping hand.

New Britain, July 21-22.
New Haven, July 23, 24 and 25th.
Derby, July 26th.
Ansonia, July 27th.
Bridgeport, July 28 and 29th.
South Norwalk, July 30th.

Conn. S. E. C.

SECTION CLEVELAND'S OFFICERS.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., at the last regular meeting held on June 19 elected the following officers and committees for the ensuing six months:

Organizer, John D. Goerke; Recording Secretary, Robert Zillmer; Financial Secretary, Joe Reiman; Treasurer, John Heidenreich; Librarian, Ed. Hauser; Literary and People agent, Fred. Brown; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. Palster; Auditing Committee, G. Duer, P. C. Christiansen and E. Palster; Grievance Committee, P. Dinger, John Kircher and George Fuerst; Press Committee, R. Koeppel and J. D. Goerke.

OFFICERS, SECTION MADISON CO., ILL.

At a meeting held on July 10, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Organizer, Charles Edie; financial secretary, Mat Epich; recording secretary, A. P. Sands; literary agent and The People agent, W. Veal; Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung agent, Mat Epich. All communications for the section must be addressed to Charles Edie, P. O., Collinsville, Ill.

SECTION ST. LOUIS OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected by Section St. Louis for ensuing six months:

Organizer, Charles Unger; recording secretary, W. R. Reece; financial secretary, Charles Wippermann; Weekly People agent, W. J. Hager; Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung agent, C. F. Meier; librarian, George Danner; auditing committee, C. E. Hager, P. Hertzel, J. Spalti; grievance committee, William Knight, H. J. Poelling, J. Neumann; correspondent Weekly People, William Knight, S. A. Zeitung, C. F. Meier.

SECTION TACOMA'S OFFICERS.

Section Tacoma elected the following officers at last regular meeting: Organizer, R. McDonald; recording secretary, E. H. Carlson; literary agent, C. Martin; financial secretary, T. Sadlier; treasurer, G. Rush; press agent, C. M. Carlson; agent for Arbeiter Zeitung, C. Martin; grievance committee, J. Lee, G. Rush and J. C. Anderson; auditing committee, G. Oakley, W. A. Herron and T. Hutton.

PLATON BROUNOFF

Pupil of Rubenstein and a graduate of St. Petersburg Imperial Conservatory, Pianist and Singer, who gave Concerts and Recitals all over the United States with success, announces that he will give Instruction

IN PIANO OR SINGING

for the workingmen and women or their children at $5 PER MONTH, twice a week.

Remember, that to have this privilege, the person must show a receipt for a year's subscription to the

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

His regular prices are at his downtown studio: ADULTS, $12; CHILDREN, $8.

ONLY AT [illegible]51 EAST BROADWAY, from 3-9 p. m.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

(Continued from page 1)

the National Executive Committee shall at all meetings addressed by them, advocate the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in conjunction with those of the Socialist Labor Party, and shall, if eligible, be also members of the S. T. & L. A. The others declared that the Socialist Labor Party recognizes as a pure and simple trades union all economic organizations not affiliated with endorsed by the S. L. P. and that the S. T. and L. A. is the only one so endorsed.

Adding to the above, the adoption of a resolution defining officership in a pure and simple union, which held the performance of any official service including committee work, to be officership within the meaning of the term, it will be seen that we are correct in reporting that this convention took the most advanced stand yet taken. Needless to say, your representatives did all that was considered necessary toward the promotion of this spirit.

In our judgment, the temper of the delegates which naturally reflects the sentiments of those whom they were elected to represent, indicates, as we have already hinted, that we may expect much greater cooperation from the membership of the S. L. P. in carrying out our work from now on, and we feel that we cannot lay too much stress upon this fact in order to assure the Board that it may confidently proceed to lay plans for the furtherance of S. T. and L. A. agitation and organization, with every prospect of ultimate success.

Fraternally submitted,
Sam J. French,
Ernest Aiazzone.

New York, July 14.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

Received for the Affair for the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

For the affair for the benefit of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, the German Party Organ, which is to be held next fall (after the election), the following present have been received to date:

Moritz Poehland, Brooklyn, N. Y., half dozen fine autographs.

Mrs. Kury, Cleveland, O., one pair elegant handknitted stockings.

Mrs. Ed. Hauser, Cleveland, O., fine sideboard tidy, handwork.

Chas. Unger, St. Louis, Mo., one dozen Faber lead pencils.

Mrs. C. Unshelm, St. Louis, Mo.. beautiful table cover, handwork.

Mrs. C. F. Meier, St. Louois, Mo., elegant sideboard tidy, handwork.

Spalty Bros., St. Louis, Mo., beautiful dresser tidy, handwork.

Mrs. Theresia Eiben, Cleveland, one lamp tidy, crochet work; four pieces crochet laces and insertions.

Ex-Kangaroo (S. B.), New York, book "Weltschoepfung und Untergang," by O. Koehler, illustrated.

Mrs. Helene Hildebrand, Pittsburg, Pa., two couch pillows.

Mrs. J. Stephan, Milwaukee, Wis., pillow cover, hand work.

Rob. Zillmer, Cleveland, cut glass fruit dish.

Sympathizer, Colorado Springs, Colo. 25 pocket knives, 22 pair sleeveholders and various other goods.

John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J., silver watch fob with party emblem.

A. M., Cleveland ,beautiful metal card receiver.

Mrs. M. Manschu, Cleveland, nice table cover, crochet work .

Mrs. R. Koeppel, Cleveland, elegant apron, hand work.

Section Monroe County, Rochester, N. Y., cash $3.

A great many more presents have been promised. Those lady members and sympathizers who intend to make some handwork for this affair as well as all members and party organization will please take notice that all presents must be in our hands not later than Sept. 1.

The Management
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung.
193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

BOSTON OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

At the last regular meeting of Section Boston, the following officers and committees were elected to hold office until January 1, 1905:

Organizer, Louis Ballhaus; financial secretary, George Nelson; recording secretary, Frank J. Callan; treasurer, Sigfrig Krothen; literary agent, Frank Bombach; grievance committee, Burham. Boyle, Schugel; headquarters committee, Sacke, Gromoose, Boyle; auditing committee, Hultberg, Houtinbrink, Khendeints; agitation committee, Boyle, Callan., Burham; delegates to general committee, Greeman, Boyle, Schugel.

It is the duty of these comrades to meet at once, organize, get to work, and bring in a report at the next meeting, July 21.

Frank J. Callan,
Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A regular meeting was held on Saturday, July 16, 1904, 8.30 p. m., in the Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Edmund Moonelis; vice-chairman, Samuel Donath.

Twenty new delegates were seated; four new members were admitted.

Two letters were received from the Daily People management; one, upon circulation, was referred to the Assembly Districts, and the other, upon the Section Calendar ,was laid over to the next General Committee meeting, pending inquiry by the organizer.

A letter was received from the New York State Executive Committee, asking names from which to select presidential electors. A sub-committee was elected, consisting of Edmund Moonelis and Lazarus Abelson to compile a list of about ten names.

The organizer's report was received and adopted. The report of the organizer of New York County was likewise adopted. No report was had from Kings County owing to the absence of the organizer. A motion was adopted to notify him to attend General Committee sessions regularly

The Auditing Committee reported on November 26, 1903 Daily People festival as follows:

Receipts, $1654.47; expenses $769.48; balance, $884.99. Paid to Daily People, $707.99; to Section New York, $177.00.

The report was received and adopted. On the July Fourth picnic a report of progress was made as follows:

Receipts, $240.85; expenses, $49.35; balance, $191.50. Paid to Section New York, $100,00; to Daily People, $80.00; balance, $11.50.

The report was received and adopted.

The following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing term:

Organizer and financial secretary, L. Abelson; recording secretary, A. C. Kihn; treasurer, George Styles.

Grievance Committee, A. Ruhnke, Edmund Moonelis and I. H. Weisberger.

Entertainment Committee, George Styles, H. Dobyznsky, M. Hammond, Robert Hodes, Mrs. F. Brauckman, L. Kobel, and P. Quinlan.

Auditing Committee, Secton New York, H. Deutsch, S. Donath and J. Hurwitz. Auditing Committee, State and National, M. Heyman, Adam Moren and J. Scherer.

Sergeant-at-arms, P. Quinlan.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn,
Secretary.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

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